

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FBIS-MEA-78-178
Wednesday
13 September 1978
Vol V No 178

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

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RIYAD ADDRESSES ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL; MINISTERS SPEAK

MC121952Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Arab League Council this evening held its 70th session at the Arab League Headquarters. The meeting was attended by the foreign ministers of the Yemeni Arab Republic, Morocco, Egypt, Kuwait, Somalia, the UAE, Djibouti and Saudi Arabia. It was also attended by the ambassadors of the other Arab League member states and the permanent representatives at the Arab League.

addressing the conferees, Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad emphasized that the Israeli enemy no longer conceals his determination to perpetuate his occupation of Arab territory and continues to deny the Palestinian people's national rights. He also cited the continuation of the hot Lebanese crisis and the international conflict--for which our area is being used as an arena--and said that all these factors make it incumbent upon us as an Arab nation to rise to the level of making joint efforts to unify the Arab ranks and eliminate the causes of division, and also to mobilize all resources to fulfill the aspiration of our nation.

The Arab League secretary general called on the United Nations and the big powers to assume their responsibilities concerning the Israeli aggression and the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the restitution of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

The foreign minister of Somalia then spoke in his capacity as chairman of the Arab League's current session. He stressed the need to double the efforts to unify Arab ranks against the Israeli enemy. He added that the Arab nation has always had the upper hand when it was united. The Arab League, he said, must play its part in unifying Arab ranks. He also urged efforts to promote joint cooperation in all fields.

The Sudanese foreign minister, who was chairman of the previous session, then spoke. He wished success for the efforts exerted by most Arab countries to unite Arab ranks.

The Egyptian justice minister and acting foreign minister then spoke. He said President as-Sadat, with real courage and faith, is currently making strenuous efforts not to find an Egyptian solution to an Egyptian problem but a comprehensive settlement that would bring just peace to the area and above all insure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The session was then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Economic Summit Called For

JN122056Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad has renewed his call for convening an Arab economic summit conference. In a statement to INA, he said that now more than ever the Arab nation needs to discuss development issues which concern it on a summit level in the interests of common Arab economic action.

MR Riyad added: Iraq was the first to call for a summit to discuss economic issues. I have welcomed Iraq's call and continue to affirm the importance of convening an economic summit conference to develop the Arab nation's struggle to eradicate backwardness and achieve victory.

Referring to the meetings of the 25th ordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council recently held in Baghdad, Mr Riyad said: These meetings successfully accomplished their goals. This indicates a genuine desire to consolidate joint Arab economic integration and entrench a unified Arab economic strategy. The Arab League secretary general attended the meetings of the 25th ordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which ended yesterday.

Lebanese Situation Discussed

RC122255Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2233 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 September--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad has affirmed that he has not as yet received a note from the Lebanese Government on the subject of the Arab Deterrent Forces present in Lebanon. He said that this is the reason why this subject has not been included in the agenda of the Arab League Council session.

In a statement he made tonight, Mahmud Riyad said that this subject is the concern of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and the Lebanese Government. He added that the Lebanese Government, from now until 26 October, the date on which the deterrent forces mandate ends, can ask that a special session of the Arab League be held if it wants to extend the mandate of these forces in Lebanon.

The Arab League secretary general explained that the Arab League Council has not included on its agenda the note which was presented by the PLO requesting a reassessment of Arab-U.S. relations because the PLO is not attending the council meetings. He said that no proposal can be discussed in the absence of the side which submits it.

Syria, PLO Absences Noted

JN121054Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 12 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today mentioned that Syria's absence from the Arab League Council meetings, which begin in Cairo today, will prevent the council from discussing the question of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]--in which Syrian troops are the majority--despite the fact that Lebanon will submit a request for renewal of the ADF mandate for another 6 months.

In an unattributed report, the newspaper says the PLO has sent a memorandum to the Arab League calling for a review of U.S.-Arab relations. Arab League officials, however, have stated that this question will not be discussed, particularly as the PLO will be absent from these meetings.

FIVE COUNTRIES SUBMIT PLAN TO BONN CONFERENCE

JN081816Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The delegations of Jordan, Syria, Sudan, Lebanon and the UAE yesterday submitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference currently being held in Bonn a draft resolution on the Middle East question. The draft resolution calls for prompt Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territory occupied in 1967 and for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council on the Palestinian question. The resolution stresses the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state. The resolution also calls on Israel to put an end to its violations of the Palestinian people's rights and to stop changing the human and historical character of the occupied land.

'ARAFAT FOLLOWS UP SHI'ITE LEADER DISAPPEARANCE

JN121725Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today visited the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Center several times and met with the brother members of the council there to follow up on the issue of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council. The Imam has been missing since 31 August.

The radio correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar has made contacts in this respect with representatives of the Palestinian revolution in Paris, Rome and Tripoli. Brother Abu 'Ammar also directed Staff Brig Gen Abu al-Mu'tasim to visit those three capitals to follow up this issue.

VOF REPORTS CABLE TO 'ARAFAT FROM PDRY GROUPS

JN111125Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today received a cable from the national liberation movements, parties and progressive forces accredited to the PDRY. The cable appealed to brother Abu 'Ammar to work for the holding of a conference of the countries of steadfastness and confrontation in order to confront the results of the conspiratorial meeting at Camp David. Text of the cable follows:

Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces: Revolution and struggle greetings. In light of the convocation of the conspiratorial summit at Camp David, the national liberation movements, parties and progressive forces accredited to the PDRY were called upon to discuss the political developments that might ensue from this conspiratorial summit, owing to our feeling of the gravity of the phase that will follow the summit, which might escalate the imperialist-reactionary onslaught. The national liberation movements, therefore, appeal to you to work effectively to confront the results that might ensue from this conspiratorial summit. This calls for holding the third summit of the front of steadfastness and confrontation in order to outline a plan capable of foiling the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot and to take the initiative in the Arab arena.

The national liberation movements, parties and progressive forces accredited to the PDRY have sent similar cables to the heads of state of the front of steadfastness and confrontation.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

JN121728Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] At noon today brother Abu 'Ammar received the GDR ambassador to Lebanon. During the meeting, current developments on the local, Arab and international levels were discussed.

PLO WEEKLY: CAMP DAVID PLOT MUST BE CONFRONTED

JN111054Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Under the headline "To Cope With Coming Dangers," FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, the PLO's central organ, writes the following in its weekly editorial to be published

MORROW:

Let us ask in the beginning what is left from the Camp David summit after removing the propaganda by which the participants are trying to cover up the plot being concocted there. There is serious and plain talk about a new military situation in the area stemming from the presence of U.S. forces. Specifically, there are the following proposed forms for this military presence: A big U.S. air base in Sinai; U.S. forces stationed in the West Bank alongside the occupying Israeli forces; a military alliance under U.S. auspices embracing Israel, Egypt and other countries in the area; and a mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Zionist state.

The Camp David summit is evidently ignoring the Palestinian revolution and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The sides agree on this.

The plans submitted at the Camp David summit would undermine the Palestinian issue, which is the crux of the Middle East problem and the Arab-Zionist dispute. The plans bypass the Palestinian issue. [Word indistinct] to add an American occupation to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank would serve the U.S. and Israeli interests and is in harmony with Israel's expansionist plans.

This is the Camp David summit. The resolutions which might be issued by it cannot change its spirit. The description of the conference as a success or a failure cannot change its essence. This is what was intended in convening it, regardless of the agreements reached.

We reject the conference and its results. It is not enough for us just to say this and stop there. We should not wait for the conferees to attain their goals, because this would involve us in the series of wars of attrition and destruction that would result from the plot. The plot is clear and we must be prepared to confront it. We must be as clear as and stronger than the plot.

Resources should be pooled and forces rallied to foil the Camp David liquidationist plans. In this connection, we Palestinians should consolidate Palestinian national unity and bring it up from the sphere of plans into the sphere of implementation. This question should not remain a question for discussion only and slow historic development; it is an urgent necessity. Palestinian national unity is the only means of bringing the revolution up to the level of the required confrontation and of ending this unnecessary dismemberment and differences over peripheral issues. When this is done, the Palestinian masses will be relieved.

'ARAFAT 'ADVISER': U.S. 'TRYING TO BUY TIME'

LD111547Y Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 5 Sep 78 p 16 LD

[Johan Thorud undated Oslo interview with PLO's 'Abd al-Qadir Yasin: "UN Forces in Danger of Becoming a Security Force for Israel"]

[Text] "Because Israel does not want the UN forces in southern Lebanon (UNIFIL) to fulfil their mission, we are anxious lest the UN forces actually become a sort of security force which safeguards the status quo for Israel." That is what Dr 'Abd al-Qadir Yasin, political adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, said in an interview with ARBEIDERBLADET. During his stay in Oslo, Yasin has held talks with Defense Under Secretary Johan Jorgen Holst and Foreign Under Secretary Thorvald Stoltenberg.

"We in the PLO have wanted this direct contact to insure good communications between us and the Norwegian Government, and I am satisfied with the talks I have had," Yasin said, adding that he is also satisfied with the UN forces' conduct in southern Lebanon.

[Question] Does the PLO believe that UNIFIL is capable of performing the tasks with which it is entrusted under Security Council Resolution 425?

[Answer] In our opinion UNIFIL has neither the ability nor the qualifications to perform its task. Israel still occupies a 5-mile area on the Lebanese side of the border. The Lebanese authorities are unable to exert their authority in the area, as prescribed in Resolution 425. As regards our relations with UNIFIL, we have direct contacts, and to date we have succeeded in resolving problems through this contact. We have ceased all military activity in southern Lebanon, among other things to display good will so that UNIFIL can fulfill its task.

[Question] If UNIFIL remains in the area for a longer period, what will the PLO then do?

[Answer] So long as UNIFIL does not interfere in our internal affairs and does not provoke us, we will not undertake anything against UNIFIL.

[Question] What do you mean by the PLO's internal affairs?

[Answer] In our opinion the 1969 Cairo Agreement regulates our presence in Lebanon. This means that in accordance with the Lebanese Government the PLO is to have military forces in three defined sectors in southern Lebanon. At present we have a presence in only one of the three sectors. When Israel is eventually forced back and out of Lebanese territory, the PLO forces, in accordance with the Lebanese authorities, must have the opportunity to return to the two sectors from which we are now absent.

[Question] What expectations does the PLO have of the meeting between As-Sadat, Begin and Carter at Camp David this week?

[Answer] The United States is only trying to buy time to safeguard the status quo. Despite As-Sadat's concessions to Begin and despite the fact that he has neglected the PLO and the Palestinians' interests, Begin has made no concessions. And so it was not unexpected that the United States had to arrange this meeting, but we expect nothing specific from it.

[Question] Do you see any positive change in U.S. Mideast policy in the last year?

[Answer] It is directly misleading to say that the United States has a more positive attitude to us than previously. Israel is still the United States' best ally and receives enormous support. As regards Carter's proposals for a so-called homeland for the Palestinians, they are worse than those to be found in South Africa. If Carter's proposals were implemented, the homeland could merely be a reservoir of cheap labor.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM BLAMES IRAN EVENTS ON SUPERPOWERS

LD122347Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Why Iran Now"]

[Text] The current sensational events in Iran which have been characterized by violence and bloodshed were not a surprise to those who have been following recent developments in this and neighboring areas. Rather, they were expected, although not in the manner and form they have occurred.

The stage had been set for a "certain action," for those who manipulate events from behind the scenes want to heat up and shake up the area for strategic reasons and political considerations related to priorities in the minds of the strategic planners and decision-makers in the two superpowers.

The reason that incidents in Iran have attracted such great world attention is that no one has expected Iran--and particularly the shah of Iran--to be the next target after Afghanistan and Aden. It was thought that Iran would remain protected by the fence which the major powers usually provide to their allies and friends. But it appears that such a fence remains erected only as long as the interest of such powers are threatened and the regime of the ally or friendly country is loyal, obedient and promptly responsive.

The problem of the shah is that he is a nationalist and loyal to his country. The United States, in the fashion of the colonialists, does not like people who are nationalists and loyal. It is always ready to act against them and replace them with others who are "more nationalist and more loyal" not to their own country but to its interests and influence.

If the shah was friendly with the West in general and the United States in particular it is because, like the rest of the developing countries, he felt he was approaching a major battle against total backwardness in his country and that the first to be affected by development and modernization is the Iranian citizen on whom falls the burden of dealing with the fruits of the age and technology with a progressive and open mind, not with reaction and narrow-mindedness.

He also had to seek the help of experts and consultants and to import equipment and machinery for modern factories that will bring benefits to the friendly Iranian people, with whom we share historical, religious, and cultural ties.

However, the CIA, which has been annoyed by the presence of a strong nationalist like the shah who can say "no" to any power, regardless of its size and its might--and as he indeed said during the U.S. Congress' debate on the radar-equipped aircraft deal with his country--this agency felt that time was opportune to deal a blow to the shahanshah's regime by stirring up the reactionary groups and factions in the streets of Iran in order to abolish all the revolutionary achievements accomplished in the various fields and to take Iran back to the age of darkness and backwardness.

The CIA's history abounds with such examples and its files have revealed incredible incidents. On one occasion--in 1960, to be specific--this agency intervened in order to oust a Japanese deputy who led a demonstration hostile to the U.S. presence in Okinawa which had led to the cancellation of a scheduled visit by President Eisenhower to Japan. This agency also--contrary to what some people believe--intervened in order to bring down former Iranian Prime Minister Mossadegh and paid \$10 million for the purpose.

Hence we find that the struggle for influence and the division of interests between the United States and the Soviet Union is--in the foreseeable future--a continuing one and might draw into it many innocent victims who ostensibly are considered to belong to one camp or the other.

What is happening in Iran today appears to be yet another step in the race between the big powers to control and dominate this vital and sensitive area of the world. If we examine closely the slogans shouted by the demonstrators in the streets of Iran against the Iranian regime and through them and the demands try to understand what they want to achieve, we will find nothing to justify this street uprising except that it is a political movement behind which stand foreign powers with evil designs against Iran, which want to change the regime for one that is more loyal and more in harmony with the new nationalist guise which is being produced and painted in the factories of the CIA and the KGB in Washington and Moscow.

SAUDI ARABIA

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS WITH MINISTERS, CONCLUDES VISIT

LD121408Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--This morning a meeting took place here between the Saudi and Japanese sides to discuss developing cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended, on the Saudi side, by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Shaykh Hisham Nazir, the minister of planning; and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansur, the under secretary for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry. Participating on the Japanese side were Sunao Sonoda, the foreign minister, and members of the delegation accompanying Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Fukuda-Prince Fahd Talks

LD121410Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 78 ID

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated that the official talks between Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Takeo Fukuda have dealt with several issues including bilateral relations, the world situation and in particular the Middle East situation and East Asia, where Japan plays an important role. The prince said that in the course of the talks, the Japanese prime minister gave a picture of the situation in that sensitive region of the world.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal added in a conversation with SNA: In the talks, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, the crown prince explained to Fukuda all aspects of the current situation. The Japanese prime minister showed profound understanding of the Arab stand and the firm desire on the part of the Arab states to reach a peaceful, just solution to the Middle East issue, which has become a threat to world peace. The prince said that both sides share common aims and expectations.

Joint Statement

LD122250Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Apparent text of Saudi-Japanese joint statement issued at the end of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's visit to Saudi Arabia 11-12 September]

[Text] At-Ta'if--In response to an invitation by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 11 and 12 September 1978. The Japanese prime minister was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Sunao Sonoda and by senior government officials.

During his stay in the kingdom, Prime Minister Fukuda was received by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, with whom he exchanged views on the current international situation and Saudi-Japanese relations. Prime Minister Fukuda also conducted talks with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, crown prince and deputy prime minister.

On the Saudi side the talks were attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Shayl, minister of finance and national economy; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, undersecretary for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry; Zayn al-Abidin ad-Dabbagh, ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Japan; and by Ahmad Abdullah Sarraj, head of the Asian and African Department at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Japanese side, the talks were attended by: Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda; Nobuo Oguchi, the Japanese ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Kunibiko Doszho, vice chief cabinet secretary; Musuo (Otoshiba), foreign undersecretary; and by Kazuo Chiba, director general of the Middle East and African Department at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Minister Fukuda exchanged views with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, on issues of common interest connected with the current world situation and Saudi-Japanese relations in an extremely friendly atmosphere characterized by frankness and agreement of viewpoints.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the further development and consolidation of Saudi-Japanese relations in a large number of fields in the past. They agreed that the current visit of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda is of true importance from the standpoint of strengthening further the joint understanding and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries during the personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries.

The two sides have agreed on the need to hasten the achievement of the just and durable peace in the Middle East as a must for world peace. They stressed that in order to achieve this peace, Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, including Arab Jerusalem which Israel occupied during the war, and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be recognized, including their right to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter. The Japanese side affirmed that respect for the safety and security of the borders of all states of the region is essential for the stability of a just and durable peace.

Prime Minister Fukuda explained in particular Japan's efforts and contribution to the realization of stability and development in Asia. His Royal Highness Prince Fahd, crown prince and deputy prime minister, expressed the views of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with regard to the situation in both the gulf and the Red Sea regions. He explained the role which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is playing, in cooperation with the states of the region, to guarantee the security and stability of the region. The two sides agreed that they would continue to perform their roles, according to their circumstances, for the sake of securing world peace and prosperity.

The two sides exchanged views on the international economic situation. Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda gave a summary report of the outcome of the Bonn economic summit and of Japan's positive efforts to strengthen the growth and stability of world economy and to increase its assistance to the developing states. He expressed Japan's determination to continue these efforts.

The Saudi side praised the efforts Japan is exerting in this connection, among the matters to which it attaches great importance to include: currency stability, the strengthening of cooperation between the developed and the developing states, the need to use energy resources in an effective manner and the development of alternative energy resources.

The two sides agreed to do what they can, according to their own circumstances, to assist in the firm development of the world economy. The Japanese side praised the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in this field and its pursuit of a moderate oil policy through its realization of its responsibility to the world economy. He expressed his hope that this policy would continue.

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda pointed out that the policy of the Japanese Government is to cooperate by all means and as far as possible with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the building and implementation of development plans in the kingdom. It intends to participate effectively in the economic development of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in industrializing it, in the joint projects connected with petrochemicals and other projects and in guiding the cooperation in a positive manner through the joint Saudi-Japanese commission. The Saudi Arab side welcomed this positive stand of Japan.

The two sides affirmed their conviction of the need for widening the cultural cooperation which was agreed upon during the visit Foreign Minister Sonoda paid to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for increasing the academic, scientific and technological exchange, and for continuing consultations between the two countries so as to adopt tangible practical measures aimed at achieving this goal.

The two sides agreed on the importance of the advantageous contacts to strengthen joint understanding between the two countries, including the encouragement of contacts between the youths of the two countries.

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda expressed his deep gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and to the members of the accompanying delegation during their stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His excellency extended to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz an official invitation to visit Japan. His royal highness accepted the invitation with thanks. The date for the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels. Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz renewed to the Japanese prime minister the invitation from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to his majesty the Japanese emperor to pay a formal visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Fukuda Departs

LD131921Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1758 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda left At-Ta'if at 1945 this evening at the end of his 2-day visit to the kingdom.

UAE

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD121050Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi--His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates, left Abu Dhabi today for Geneva on a 2-week private visit to Switzerland.

MINISTER OF STATE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LIBYA

JN090929Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 September--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah returned here this morning following a visit of several days to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. While in Libya, 'Abdallah participated in Libya's celebrations on the occasion of the 1 September Revolution.

INDIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

LD12040Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 September--Marshal (T.N. Kadyuk), commandant of the Indian National Defense College, and a military delegation accompanying him arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit to the country lasting 4 days. The delegation will meet with a number of officials in the state, visit the city of Al-'Ayn and make a tour of a number of military units.

Meets With Heir Apparent

JN121544Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 September--His highness Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, received in his office today Marshal (Kadyuk), commander of the Indian National Defense College, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting bilateral relations and ways of promoting them were reviewed.

Shaykh Khalifah explained the efforts being made by the UAE to develop the country as well as the potentials that are being realized for the people's welfare and prosperity. He said: We thank God for having been able to make great achievements in raising the standard of our utilities and making up for what we lacked within a short time.

Shaykh Khalifah added that the UAE is also eager to build up and develop its armed forces so as to be able to defend the homeland within the framework of a complete strategy for the states in the region and in complete solidarity with these states for the security and stability of the peoples of this sensitive region, which should be kept free from the struggles of the big powers and foreign interference because this is the basis for the security of the gulf region, which contains the larger part of the oil reserves on which world prosperity is dependent.

His highness affirmed that the UAE supports all efforts aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and keeping this region nuclearfree in order to insure its stability and security. He then talked about the strong and historical relations that bind the UAE to India.

The commandant of the Indian National Defense College praised the progress of the UAE Armed Forces that he observed during his field visits to a number of military units and sectors.

YEMEN--YAR

SAN'A' REPORTS ON TRIAL OF ALLEGED ADEN AGENTS

JN112116Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The Supreme State Security Court held its first session at 0900 today under Judge Ghalib 'Abdallah Rajih, president of the court. The prosecution was represented by Lt Col Muhammad Hamud Khamis, public prosecutor and head of the Central Department for National Security.

The session was opened in the name of God and the people, and the accused Muhammad al-'Arumah was called up. The public prosecutor read the list of charges. The prosecutor said the criminal Al-'Arumah committed several crimes in implementation of the instructions of the murderer 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim. These crimes included the torture and starving of prisoners and the killing of the soldier Az-Zurqa. [as heard] In the name of the people and justice, the public prosecutor demanded that the accused be punished by execution.

The president of the court then cross-examined the accused, who denied some of the charges against him. The president of the court asked the public prosecutor to produce his witnesses to prove the crimes with which he charged the accused.

The prosecutor brought in a number of witnesses who gave evidence about the savage and inhuman crimes perpetrated by 'Abd al-'Alim and his gang. One of the gang was the accused Al-'Arunah. These crimes were in implementation of the plots of the terrorist gang in Aden. The witnesses described some of the crimes perpetrated by the accused.

The president of the court adjourned it for deliberations. Then the other defendant, Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali ar-Rifa'i, alias Al-Barazani, was called in. The prosecutor read the charges, which included many inhuman crimes committed by the criminal. Among the crimes are that he led the remnants of the mercenaries in (Al-'Udayn) and Shar'ab regions in order to implement the criminal plots woven by the ruling clique in Aden. The criminal followed the path of treachery, treason and agency and killed innocent people after returning from Aden completely trained by that new kind of criminal who kills, kidnaps and tortures citizens. In order to implement the plots of this criminal clique, the accused had committed the most gruesome murders in (Al-'Udayn), Shar'ab and other regions since the beginning of the seventies.

The public prosecutor asked the court to pass the sentence of maximum punishment against this dangerous criminal to teach other criminals a lesson.

When the president cross-examined the accused, the latter denied the crimes he was charged with. The president of the court asked the public prosecutor to prove the charges. The public prosecutor called in his witnesses one by one and they gave their evidence against the accused, relating his crimes of killing, looting, destruction and banditry.

After 3 hours of trial, the public prosecutor asked the president of the court to adjourn the court and resume the trial at 0900 tomorrow in order to listen to the evidence given by the numerous witnesses.

SUPPLY MINISTER LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA

JN091120Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Santa', 9 September--Minister of supply and trade Salih al-Jamali left for Addis Ababa today on a visit of several days to Ethiopia. It was reported here that Al-Jamali will meet with a number of officials there.

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E G Y P T

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VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK: CAMP DAVID A CROSSROAD

NC121412Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Shibin al-Kawm, 12 September--Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice president of the republic and deputy leader of the National Democratic Party, has asserted that the Camp David conference represents a crossroad. He added: Either hope will triumph and aspirations will be fulfilled, or the Israeli people will have to face their responsibility, wake up their mind and decide whether they want expansion and territory or peace.

The vice president also said: We look up to our leader, President Anwar as-Sadat, as he continues his struggle there not only for Egypt but for the Arab nation, from the ocean to the gulf. He does so with the firmness of one who believes in right and justice.

Vice President Mubarak, who was speaking at a public rally held today by the National Democratic Party in Shibin al-Kawm, added: We support President as-Sadat with all our hearts and with the determination to achieve the legitimate Arab objectives, establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and restore the rights of the fraternal Palestinian people, who are our partner in the struggle and in destiny.

CAIRO PRESS COMMENTS ON CRUCIAL STAGE OF TALKS

NC130909Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The Cairo press continues to focus its attention on the news of the Camp David conference, which is attended by U.S. President Carter, President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The papers note in their main headlines that despite the statement of Jody Powell, the official spokesman of the conference, that the conference will continue its work today and tomorrow, all signs point to the fact that the conference is entering its crucial days without any indication of any substantial progress and that the conference is still facing basic obstacles, despite the intensive efforts being exerted by President Jimmy Carter.

The Cairo papers also highlight the speech which Vice President Husni Mubarak delivered at the popular rally held yesterday on the occasion of his nomination for party election in the Shibin al-Kawm constituency. The papers highlight the vice president's remark that the Camp David conference is a crossroad; either the hopes and aspirations shared by millions of people all over the world will triumph, or Israel must bear the responsibility. The papers also note the vice president's assertion that Egypt stands behind President as-Sadat in his talks at Camp David with all its feelings and strength, determined to achieve the Arab aims and regain the occupied territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The commentaries in the local newspapers today deal with the last crucial hours of the Camp David conference and with the possible outcome, which may be contrary to expectations.

In its commentary on this subject, the newspaper Al-JUMHURIYAH explains that in the event the talks end without producing decisive results, such a conclusion would mean something specific for each side in the conference. However, for the peoples of the Middle East, this would mean living under the threat of war and conflict for many more years and that peace is still remote.

The paper then points out the clear differences between the Egyptian and Israeli positions in the peace negotiations. The paper says: Begin imagines that continuation of the negotiations with Egypt is an objective in itself; therefore, he is not so keen about the results or peace. He is more interested in appearing as a flexible man to make Egypt agree to continue the contacts with him. For Egypt the situation is completely different. Negotiations with Begin are not a distinction we are eager to maintain unless these negotiations lead to the achievement of the ultimate aim of our national strategy, which is total Israeli withdrawal and solving the Palestinian problem.

Concluding its commentary, AL-JUMHURIYAH wonders what the U.S. position and President Carter's position will be in the event Begin's position results in the failure of the Camp David talks to achieve decisive results--which is the more likely so far. Will the United States and President Carter stand idle? Do the United States and President Carter realize that in taking such a position Begin is directly exposing to collapse the reputation of the United States and President Carter's efforts, especially since President Carter has officially announced that he will play the role of a full partner and is doing his utmost to achieve peace?

MUSA SABRI REPORTS ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

LDI21844Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Chief editor Musa Sabri article from Washington: "The Riddle of Camp David"]

[Excerpts] Cautious optimism--this is the new term by which the results of the Camp David conference are being described up to now. In the next 3 days optimism might win, just as caution might outweigh optimism, and thus the conference will reach results that would spell the failure of Carter's mission.

Up to this moment no news has leaked from inside Camp David. We have been told that by Wednesday the Egyptian and the Israeli delegations will declare their final decisions regarding the proposals which have been put forth. These decisions concern the subjects on which there are still great differences--this means that all the basics concerning peace have been discussed and that there remains only the final decision by each delegation--decisions that will determine the fate of the Camp David conference.

There are only two possibilities and no other, so far. The first possibility is that the decision by the delegation will mean success for the talks. If this is the case, then peace negotiations will continue on the level of ministers and technicians who will deal with details of the withdrawal, security arrangements, guarantees of Arab sovereignty over the occupied territories, and the nature of the peace.

It is understood that details of all the basic issues discussed have not been left subject to interpretation at any future talks, and it is supposed that these details are being discussed at the summit meeting. If this is so, then only the decision for a schedule to implement the agreement remains to be worked out.

The other possibility is that the decision might mean the continuation of basic differences between both sides, which in turn would mean the failure of this latest peace attempt. In such a situation we can expect the following:

1. There is no doubt that Carter will state the reasons for the differences and which party is responsible for their continuation;

2. The Israeli propaganda media will be prepared to defend the Israeli stand before the American, European and Israeli public. Naturally, it will put the blame on Egypt; and,

3. Egypt will not remain silent. President as-Sadat will present a clear picture of all that happened at the conference with regard to Washington's and Israel's stands. Diplomatic and political steps will be taken in the United States, Europe, and in the Arab world in order to launch a new stage in dealing with the problem of peace on both the international and Arab levels.

It has been said that the Egyptian delegation has so far succeeded in preventing the Camp David conference from being just a conference for the declaration of principles. Egypt affirmed that this stage has come to an end and that the requirements of the coming stage call for dealing with all the points of difference positively and in a manner that will determine once and for all the attitudes of all the parties toward the questions of withdrawal and the Palestinian right.

For this reason, we say that in the next 48 hours the Camp David conference will enter its most critical and acute stages.

White House spokesman Jody Powell issued a statement on the existence of points of agreement as well as points of disagreement. This was at President Carter's suggestion. The suggestion was put to President as-Sadat and to Begin before it was released. The statement is written with critical balance, reflecting both optimism and caution and not concealing the possibility of the failure of the conference.

Since the issuance of this statement, which for the first time revealed what is going on at the Camp David summit, political analyses by American writers and commentators have been fluctuating between expectations of success and failure.

The question that is put to you by anybody you meet here is: Are you optimistic? Why?

I have tried to portray this true picture so that we will not be overly optimistic on a groundless basis and not overly pessimistic for no justifiable reason.

A leading American journalist told me: I have heard that during the month of Ramadan you preoccupy yourselves with solving riddles--but the world today stands helpless in the face of the Camp David riddle. Can you, with your experience in solving riddles, solve this riddle?

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA SENDS MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

NC111425Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--Vice President Husni Mubarak today received a message for President Anwar as-Sadat from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The message was delivered to Mubarak by the Tunisian charge d'affaires during their meeting in Cairo today.

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

NC121551Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 September--Health Minister Dr Ibrahim Badran and the delegation accompanying him returned to Cairo from Moscow this afternoon at the end of a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union.

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During his visit Dr Badran attended the WHO-sponsored international conference on medical care, which lasted from 6 to 12 September. Dr Badran was scheduled to visit Iran from 13 to 18 September, directly after his visit to Moscow, but the visit has been postponed in view of the political circumstances in Iran.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK WINS IN PARTY ELECTIONS

NC130643Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Husni Mubarak, the vice president of the republic and deputy chairman of the National Democratic Party, yesterday won in the party elections in the Shibin al-Kawm constituency. The number of people who voted in the constituency was 751. This includes 21 invalid votes. Husni Mubarak received 777 votes.

NEW GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY TO BE FORMED NEXT MONTH

LD101804Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Egypt's AS-SIYASAH magazine today reports that the National Democratic Party founded by President Anwar as-Sadat will form a new government at the beginning of next month. It added that the formation of the government will follow the holding of the party's general conference at the end of this month. President as-Sadat, the magazine said, will report to the conference on the results of the Camp David summit talks. The magazine did not name the person who will form the government but confined itself to saying that Prime Minister Mamduh Salim will be joining the National Democratic Party.

AS-SADAT CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG, ZHIVKOV

NC081250Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1218 GMT 8 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following congratulatory cable to DPRK President Kim Il-song on the occasion of Korea's national day:

"On the occasion of your country's national day, I take pleasure in expressing my heartfelt congratulations and those of the Egyptian people. I hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow and flourish further in their common interests and prosperity. I wish you good health and happiness and wish your friendly people fulfillment of their aspirations of progress and prosperity under your wise leadership.

I send you my respects and esteem."

President as-Sadat also sent the following congratulatory cable to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of your country's national day I wish to express to you, on behalf of the Egyptian people and myself, our sincere congratulations. I wish you good health and happiness and wish your friendly people every glory and prosperity, coupled with my high respects."

PRESIDENT CARTER'S SISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC121553Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 September--Ruth Carter Stapleton, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's sister, arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Amman for a 3-day sightseeing visit to Cairo. She was received at the airport by Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Amal 'Uthman.

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I R A Q

U 1

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES KUWAITI FINANCE MINISTER

JN121446Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 September--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met here today with Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Utayqi. During the meeting they discussed economic relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of developing them.

AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

JN121343Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Paris, 12 September--Iraqi Ambassador to France Nuri Isma'il al-Ways has declared that Iraqi-French relations are excellent and that there are vast opportunities for their growth and development. This came in a Monte Carlo radio interview with Ambassador al-Ways broadcast last night. Ambassador al-Ways said that Iraq and France are making joint endeavors to develop these relations in their joint interest. The two countries are also exerting further efforts to build a world based on more fairness and solidarity.

Ambassador al-Ways said that Iraq is eager to develop its relations with France. He said he personally expressed this eagerness when he presented his credentials to French President Giscard d'Estaing at the end of last month. Ambassador al-Ways explained that he felt that President Giscard d'Estaing has the same eagerness for developing relations with Iraq. He said: The two countries, as declared by their two leaders more than once, have the same outlook for a world where nations cooperate on the basis of respecting one another's policies and private choices.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

JN121233Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 September--Iraq and the PDRY today signed an economic cooperation agreement under which the PDRY will obtain a \$15.3 million loan from the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development; Dr 'Abd al-Amir 'Ali al-Anbari, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Iraqi fund, signed the agreement for Iraq, and PDRY Finance Minister Fadl Huhsin 'Abdallah for the PDRY.

IRAQI, SOMALI OFFICIALS DISCUSS OIL COOPERATION

JN121102Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 September--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, this morning received 'Umar Salih, member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. During the meeting they discussed oil relations between the two fraternal countries and means of developing them. They also discussed prospects for expanding bilateral cooperation, including operation of the Somali refinery that Iraq helped build.

OMAN LIBERATION FRONT DENIES BAGHDAD OFFICE CLOSED

JN121605Y Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 12 September--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman has denied a report appearing in FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH in Beirut that Iraq had closed the front's office in Baghdad and cut off assistance to the organization. The weekly organ of the front said in its issue today these allegations were absolutely without foundation.

AMMAN SEES U.S. HESITANCY TO PLAY ROLE AT CAMP DAVID

JN121921Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although bets are still on that the U.S. administration will play the role of a full partner at the Camp David tripartite summit, the United States has not yet done this as the U.S. secretary of state indicated it would during his recent visit to Amman. The United States also has not exerted any actual pressure to radically change Israel's intransigent stand to conform with the requirements of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Israel seems to have carried to Camp David the same Torah mentality which permits its aggressive expansion in the Arab land. This mentality has been the only major obstacle that has foiled all efforts, meetings and conferences held to establish peace in the area.

Thus, 8 days of continuous discussions at Camp David have led to nothing other than the statement by the official summit spokesman to the effect that at this stage neither pessimism or optimism is justified. This statement came after Begin alleged 2 days ago that things were going well at the tripartite summit. Although the official spokesman indicated that the tripartite talks are turning in a vicious circle and are lost in the labyrinths of Israeli maneuvers aimed at confining the talks to secondary matters which have resulted from the various aspects of the Palestine question, the stalling and hesitancy of the U.S. side at the negotiations to declare a clear stand and fulfill its commitments--especially in view of the distinguished international status of the United States and its clear duties toward maintaining security and world peace--place the Middle East crisis in a deadlock. Thus the possibilities of the eruption of the situation become more likely than those of curbing or containing this situation.

We know that the failure of the tripartite summit to achieve substantial progress concerning the basic question, namely, the question of the occupied Palestinian soil, of the Palestinian people--both displaced and under the yoke of occupation--and of the usurped Palestinian rights, is due to Israel's intransigent stand which denies the humanitarian, international, geographic and human dimensions of this question.

The tripartite summit is the last chance to change Israel's intransigent stand based on Torah creeds and aggressive expansionist ambitions toward the Arab world. If the summit fails to bring about the required changes in the Israeli stand and its aggressive expansionist mentality, this will open the way to most serious eventualities for the security and stability of the Middle East and the world.

There is no doubt that the U.S. administration realizes the gravity of a deadlock at the tripartite summit. It also realizes the implications and dangers of accepting the Israeli stand based on perpetuating the aggression, continuing its occupation, and denying all human values and ideals which are recognized internationally.

The most important responsibilities of the U.S. administration at this particular stage are to curb the Zionist aggression and to convince Israel of the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring the land of others by force. It is also the duty of the entire world community, particularly the international groups which have multifaceted interests in the Arab world, to make use of the last chance represented by the Camp David peace talks to help establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

AR-RA'Y: CAMP DAVID FACES FAILURE DUE TO ISRAELI PROPOSALS

JN130901Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AR-RA'Y today says that the Camp David summit faces failure because of the plans or proposals submitted by Israel alone or by Israel and the United States together. The paper expects that the result of the summit will be a vague statement.

Speaking of an alternative to the summit, the paper says: The only hope of moving the peace process forward lies in closing the Arab ranks and pooling their resources to build an intrinsic force capable of convincing Israel that its options to evade peace are understood and acceptable to the Arab side. [sentence as heard and--from checking original item in newspaper--as published]

The paper expresses the hope that the Arabs will regain their solidarity before it is too late. The paper says: Without this hope we can see nothing other than Israel bragging about its military might and unilaterally taking on one Arab country after another in order to impose the policy of fait accompli despite the will of the Arabs and the world community.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RECEIVES PRESIDENT CARTER'S SISTER

JN121123Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 12 September--Regent and Crown Prince Hasan received at his office yesterday evening Mrs Ruth Carter stapleton, sister of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Mrs Stapleton arrived in Amman yesterday morning for a 2-day visit to Jordan during which she will view tourist and antiquity sites in the country.

Mrs Stapleton expressed her happiness at visiting Jordan. In a statement to the press yesterday evening, she said: For the last 2 years I have been looking forward to visiting the Holy Land. President Carter encouraged me to pay this visit. During my tour I will visit several countries in the area.

Mrs Stapleton said she is paying her visit to the area in response to an invitation from His Majesty King Husayn and Mrs Anwar as-Sadat. She said that her main interest is in church, social and humanitarian affairs and that she has met with several Christian churchmen in the occupied Arab areas.

Speaking about the Camp David conference, Mrs Stapleton said that it is being held at the right time and place. She wished the conference success.

Mrs Stapleton will leave Amman for Cairo tomorrow to begin her visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

VOICE OF LEBANON COMMENTS ON STRIKE CALLED FOR 13 SEP

NC121550Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Tomorrow, various shops, commercial sectors and places of work will hold a peaceful strike in order to express their national and patriotic feeling against the peculiar practices and aggressions against the Lebanese and their dignity and the displacement of a large number of them.

The Lebanese religious and social leagues have combined their efforts so that this strike will be devoid of any negative manifestations or demonstrations.

The call for the strike has elicited a unique response from the various areas and sectors.

The political and religious leaders of Zahlah have called for denoting tomorrow as a day of prayer for Lebanon's sake and for allocating tomorrow's production to the aid of those who have suffered damages.

The middle and western sectors in the south have announced a general strike and the closure of all shops in denunciation of the shelling of Beirut's residential quarters and suburbs and of the evacuation and displacement of the Lebanese.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS WITH PRESIDENT SARKIS

NC121153Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting this morning at the Presidential Palace with Shaykh Pierre Al-Jumayyil, who was accompanied by his son, Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was also present. This meeting comes within the framework of the meetings which the president is holding with the various political leaders. At this meeting an exchange of views was made concerning the steps which should be taken in order to achieve stability and extricate Lebanon from its crisis.

After the meeting, Al-Jumayyil said that he discussed the current situation and the ways of dealing with it with President Sarkis. He also discussed the subject of the detente formula which is being prepared by the government. Al-Jumayyil called for dealing with the security situation and for stopping its deterioration.

INA: NATIONALISTS, LABOR BODY WANT GENERAL CONGRESS

JN121107Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 12 September--The Executive Committee of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement met last night with a delegation of the Lebanese General Labor Federation under George Saqr, chairman of the federation, as part of the efforts being made by the federation to convene a general national congress as a basis for conciliation among the various Lebanese sides.

A responsible source of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement told the INA correspondent that the movement has expressed its readiness to attend any national meeting capable of ending the abnormal security and political situations in the country and of restoring Lebanon to normal. He added that the Nationalist Movement constantly has been calling on President Ilyas Sarkis to convene such a congress.

PATRIOTIC FRONT STATEMENT SUPPORTS DETERRENT FORCES

JN122211Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--The Lebanese Patriotic Front has announced its rejection of all division plans for Lebanon, whether issued by the forces that are hostile to the Arab nation, by the Zionists or by any Lebanese party. This is contained in a statement issued today following the meeting of the Central Command of the front chaired by its secretary general, Kamal Shatila, and in the presence the parties participating in the front.

The statement says that division, regardless of its transitional or strategic content, color and form, is a basic Zionist aim to (?explode) Lebanon and the Arab east so as to turn the region into separate entities that eliminate the foundations of the society in the interests of Zionism.

The statement adds that any proposal for a noncentral administration which contains the seeds of division embodied in security, political, financial and education separation is a step on the road to final division. These projects are condemned and rejected by the masses and should be resisted and thwarted on the national and pan-Arab level so as to create a unified Lebanon that is free from Zionism.

In its statement the front called for the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces because this would mean protecting Lebanon's unity and guaranteeing a halt to the measures aimed at dividing Lebanon. It would also guarantee keeping Zionism out of Lebanon, in addition to consolidating legitimacy, stability and security for all the Lebanese. It added that the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces is not up to the will of Camille Sham'un or any Israeli agent who betrayed the homeland and stabbed Lebanese affiliation in the back.

The front called for condemning Camille Sham'un's division statements, preventing the publication of such statements and announcing his link with the Israeli enemy.

PRIME MINISTER LOOKS INTO IMAM'S DISAPPEARANCE

NC121133Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss continued to devote his attention this morning to the loss of contact with the leader of the Shi'ite Supreme Council, Imam Musa as-Sadr. For this reason, he held a series of direct and indirect contacts with foreign official circles, with some airline companies and various other quarters concerned.

Prime Minister al-Huss has continued to devote a great deal of attention to this subject ever since the loss of contact with Imam as-Sadr and his two aides was reported. Today, Prime Minister al-Huss called the Libyan prime minister [as heard], Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, to ask about the information available on the whereabouts of Imam as-Sadr. In this conversation, Major Jallud confirmed the reports which were available yesterday to the Libyan embassy in Beirut on this subject.

Makes Statement

NC121515Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] At 1545, upon leaving the Presidential Palace after a meeting related to the episode of Imam Musa as-Sadr, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made the following statement:

Ever since we were informed about the loss of contact with Imam Musa as-Sadr, we hastened to move in every direction and on all levels in order to verify the imam's whereabouts. A short while before noon on Sunday, 10 September, I was personally informed of the situation, whereupon I immediately summoned the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut and requested him to contact the Libyan circles quickly in order to verify the situation. The charge d'affaires thereupon contacted the Libyan Foreign Ministry immediately by Telex and we thereafter maintained continuous contact. On Monday, 11 September, we received a reply indicating that, according to information available to the Libyan Foreign Ministry, the imam had left Libyan territory on the evening of 31 August on board an Alitalia plane on his way to Rome.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: I passed this information to His Excellency President Sarkis and to the foreign minister on Monday morning. Immediately thereafter, instructions were issued to our embassies in Libya, Rome and Paris to investigate the matter with the security organs and the airline companies in these countries. INTERPOL was also informed about this matter. Even though we have received some negative replies, we are still awaiting replies concerning some complex and confusing points. The prime minister added: I called Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on the phone concerning this subject. He confirmed the information already passed to us through the Libyan Embassy in Beirut and added that the imam left on Alitalia Flight No 881, which departed for Rome at 2015 on the evening of 31 August.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: His Excellency President Sarkis is, at present, trying to contact Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on this matter. The Libyan Government will dispatch a security mission to the various capitals to investigate this matter with the official organs there and with the airline companies to obtain information that will reveal the facts. In addition to this, the cabinet will convene on Thursday morning to discuss this matter after we have accrued all the information and facts.

Prime Minister al-Huss concluded: I wish to affirm on this occasion that the loss of contact with the imam is eliciting the government's greatest attention in view of his very special place among us all. Let it be known that we will not stop at any limit in order to strive and establish contact with the imam and to reveal the facts. We will leave no stone unturned in order to attain positive results.

Sarkis Contacts Al-Qadhafi

NC121345Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis called Libyan President Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi this afternoon and inquired about the outcome of the current contacts and investigations concerning the whereabouts of Imam Musa as-Sadr. His excellency is continuing to devote attention to this subject. To this end, his excellency met, at 1445, with a delegation of the Supreme Islamic Council.

The mufti's house has announced that Mufti Hassan Khalid is devoting great attention to the question of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, the head of the Supreme Islamic Council, Mahmud Ya'qub and 'Abbas Badr ad-Din. To this end, the mufti contacted Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and asked him to mobilize efforts on an official level in order to find out their whereabouts.

Delegation to Libya

NC121943Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] The Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council's legislative and executive bodies held an emergency meeting at 1100 today under the council vice president, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din. During the meeting, a meticulous review was made of the available information on His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr's visit to Libya after an official invitation from the Libyan authorities.

In view of the seriousness of the subject and the contradictory information and in order to adopt a position based on established facts, the council decided not to close its session. It will meet again at 1100 tomorrow.

A council delegation led by His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din then met with the president of the republic, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and the prime minister. Information was exchanged and the results of the official contacts on the subject and the measures the government has taken on the Arab and international levels were examined.

As a result of the delegation's meeting with the president of the republic, it was decided to send a high-level political and security delegation to Libya immediately. It was also decided to call the cabinet to an extraordinary meeting on Thursday to discuss the subject in light of the confirmed facts and to adopt the necessary decisions and positions.

The council has also sent representatives to Damascus, Libya, Algeria and Italy. Meanwhile, it is continuing its international and Arab contacts within the framework of an executive plan it approved.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS IMAM DETAINED IN LIBYAN PRISON

NC121238Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Concerning the question of the kidnaping of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions, Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qub and 'Abbas Badr ad-Din, it is thus far clear that the Higher Shi'ite Council has affirmed that the imam was still in Libya on 3 September. A member of the Higher Shi'ite Council contacted him on 4 September. Meanwhile, the Libyan authorities are affirming that the imam had left Libyan territory for Rome at the end of August.

Reports have reached Beirut noting that two intelligence services have cooperated in the kidnaping of Imam As-sadr. One of these services belongs to an eastern state, while the other belongs to an Arab state.

The information available notes that Imam as-Sadr had attacked the Palestinian rejectionist fronts. Furthermore, his Iranian diplomatic passport was taken away from him in the not too distant past. The information states that the imam's luggage was still in his hotel in Libya, namely, the ASH-SHATI Hotel, and that during his stay in the Libyan capital the imam was unable to meet Libyan President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. A date had been set earlier for the imam to meet Al-Qadhafi, but the meeting was canceled later.

Meanwhile, information has been quoted to the effect that Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions are being detained in a Libyan desert prison and that contacts were held today with a number of Arab heads of state in an attempt to secure their release. According to this information, Libya had committed such actions in the past against Lebanese nationals and then hidden these incidents.

The 10-member [Shi'ite] committee has now gone to the B'abda Palace and it is now meeting with President Sarkis to ask him to convene an extraordinary cabinet meeting to discuss and look into this issue so that the state will be considered responsible for this matter.

LIBYA SENDS ALITALIA MANIFEST TO LEBANON

NC130639Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Ambiguity is increasing over the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr and fear is doubling over his fate. Meanwhile, the information chaos and contradictions in the furnishing of evidence about whether or not he has left Libya are continuing. However, Lebanese and Italian sources and the Higher Shi'ite Council have affirmed that Imam as-Sadr did not leave Libya on the date on which the Libyan authorities have said he left Tripoli.

It is worth noting that last night Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud sent to Beirut the manifest of the Alitalia flight which includes the names of those who traveled on its plane on 31 August. The names include those of Musa, Ya'qub and 'Abbas without anything indicating that these three names are those of Imam as-Sadr, Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qub and journalist 'Abbas Sadr al Din.

The military investigator has placed this list in the file of the case in order to ascertain its authenticity in the course of the contacts which will be held today with the Italian capital.

It should be recalled that Italy formally notified Beirut yesterday that Imam as-Sadr and his two companions had not arrived at Rome airport.

At any rate, contacts will continue to be held today to determine the whereabouts of Imam as-Sadr and the quarters which are behind his disappearance.

VOL REPORTS FRANJIYAH CLAN, SYRIANS ATTACK KAFR 'UBAYDA

NC130742Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 13 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Armed persons of the Franjiyah clan and Syrian soldiers attacked the Kafr 'Ubayda town last night, where they killed a resident and kidnaped a municipal policeman.

AL-ASAD'S ACTIVITIES IN FRG 12 SEPTEMBER REPORTED

JN122132Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Bonn--At 1730 today President Hafiz al-Asad met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the Chancellery in Bonn. Earlier this morning the president received Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Gynnich Palace for a breakfast meeting. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During this meeting the talks dealt with relations between Syria and the FRG and with the situation in the Middle East.

In a statement to a television and press information mission, Genscher said: My talks with His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad were good and covered various topics. We have discussed the results of the visit I paid to Syria and the FRG's position, which is in harmony with the EEC decision of 29 June 1977 regarding the struggle in the Middle East.

Later the president received the Arab ambassadors to the FRG in the presence of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syrian Ambassador in Bonn 'Abd al-Karim al-Atasi. During this meeting the president explained to the Arab ambassadors the situation in the Middle East.

President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him then went, at 1430, to the Palace of the Conference of German Industry and Commerce, where a luncheon was given in his honor. During the luncheon, Conference President Otto Wolff Von Amerongen made a welcoming speech in which he said: Your visit today is an expression of the friendship of the two peoples and of the importance of industrial and commercial relations between the two countries; both are struggling for the prosperity of their peoples. He further said: No progress can be secured in the world except through cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries. We believe that this cooperation can achieve its objectives. Von Amerongen then referred to the steps achieved in Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the field of economic development and expressed the readiness of FRG economic institutions to contribute to development projects in Syria and to work to reduce the Syrian trade balance deficit with the FRG. He also expressed pleasure at Syria's readiness to strengthen relations between the two countries.

In reply the president thanked Von Amerongen for his expression of readiness to participate in Syrian projects and to reduce the deficit. He also expressed pleasure with the talks he has held with FRG industrialists. He said: There is no doubt that what Mr Von Amerongen mentioned about the importance of cooperation between us within the context of cooperation among the peoples of the world is of special importance because we should all work for the welfare of the world so that all mankind may achieve what they aspire for; that is, a happy and stable life.

The president said: There is great potential for cooperation in various fields. Therefore, he went on, we hold the conviction that much of this potential has not yet been tapped. German men of industry and commerce, through their contacts with Syria, know that this potential is good. Moreover, our laws and rules encourage and guarantee these investments.

The president went on to say: It gives me pleasure to refer to something which may be important regarding what was mentioned by some FRG industrialists when they talked about peace and its importance in the region.

Undoubtedly, peace is an important objective--important not only for development, but for all aspects of human life. Development is part of this life and in this sense we desire development. We must bear in mind that inasmuch as peace is required for development, development is essential for establishing peace; each serves the other. It is illogical for economic collapse and poverty to be two factors in achieving peace. It is also difficult for the poor to be concerned about achieving peace. I do not mean that this matter gives an authentic picture of our region, for we do not have poverty in the real sense of the word. However, we have a certain level of poverty because we--like the rest of the Arab states--are a developing country. When we work for development, we work for peace. Hence, we proceed in our country in (applying) the development plans and hope to have more comprehensive plans, but this requires several factors, some of which are available and some of which we are working to make available.

We are exerting concentrated efforts to achieve peace and improve the living conditions in our region. We have come to your country with a desire to work for the consolidation of joint cooperation and mutual understanding. We are optimistic that the meetings that have taken place will inevitably affect what we both want to achieve. We are also satisfied with the open and frank meetings that have taken place. All we have met are good people and it is not difficult to reach an understanding. This promises good news and we will, for our part, do all that we can to achieve growth in relations. There is no doubt that the members of the Conference of German Industry and Commerce share this desire with us.

Following the luncheon, the president met in an open session with the president and members of the conference. The talks dealt with the possibilities of increasing cooperation between the two countries. All members of the Syrian delegation accompanying the president attended the meeting.

Al-Asad, Schmidt Confer

JN130656Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Bonn--At 1730 local time yesterday, President Hafiz al-Asad met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the Chancellery in Bonn. President al-Asad and Chancellor Schmidt had deep discussions on the Middle East situation and the role Europe can play in achieving a just peace. They also reviewed the relations between Syria and the FRG and ways of strengthening them. President al-Asad explained to Chancellor Schmidt Syria's views. Chancellor Schmidt affirmed his understanding of the Syrian position and the desire of his country to strengthen relations between the two countries.

President al-Asad and Chancellor Schmidt also discussed the situation in Lebanon. President al-Asad explained to Chancellor Schmidt the reality of that situation.

Meanwhile, another meeting was held between Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. It was attended by Dr Rafiq Juwayjati, head of the West European desk at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, and 'Abd al-Karim al-Atasi, Syrian ambassador in Bonn. On the FRG side it was attended by the assistant foreign minister for political affairs, the director of Middle East affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and the FRG ambassador in Damascus. At the meeting the conferees resumed talks on the Middle East situation and on international issues of interest to both countries.

President Hafiz al-Asad met in an open session yesterday with the chairman and members of the Council of Industry and the Federation of the German Chambers of Commerce. The president spoke about the prospects of economic and trade cooperation between Syria and the FRG.

Replying to a question by a West German banker on the situation in Lebanon, President al-Asad said: Lebanon is part of the Arab nation. We want you to know that the Maronites in Lebanon are Arabs who originated in Syria. The Maronite faith started in northern Syria; namely, at the city of Aleppo.

President al-Asad explained that affiliation with different religions does not prevent affiliation with one people.

President al-Asad said: We want to get out of Lebanon as soon as possible. We want, however, to see a state established there that can prevent a resumption of the civil war. President al-Asad added: We are not a party to the conflict in Lebanon, but an unbiased judge for all sides.

Presidents Exchange Speeches

JN130801Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Bonn--His Excellency President and Mrs Hafiz al-Asad gave a banquet last night in honor of FRG President and Mrs Walter Scheel. Attending the banquet were FRG Chancellor and Mrs Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister and Mrs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, President of the Inter-parliamentary Union [name indistinct], the chairman and members of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference currently being held in Bonn, the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Bonn, German industrialists and other prominent German personalities.

At the end of the banquet, President Hafiz al-Asad made the following speech: I am pleased to welcome President and Mrs Walter Scheel and Chancellor and Mrs Helmut Schmidt. On this occasion I would like to point out that we have spent the last 2 days in interesting and useful work. Despite the short time, we had the opportunity to see several landmarks of your beautiful country. We saw examples of your good people. We met many German citizens working in various sectors. We also met FRG officials. These cordial meetings reflected the good manners of the German people. We were accorded a warm welcome and reception everywhere we went. I would like to repeat what I said yesterday; namely, that we did not have great difficulty in reaching a mutual understanding on most of the issues discussed. All this is a sign of a good future for Syrian Arab-German relations and for Arab-German relations in general. I again welcome President and Mrs Scheel.

President Walter Scheel made the following speech in reply: Mr President, you have raised questions in a civilized and cultured manner. You have explained your goal in the talks you have had during your visit to the FRG. In view of my knowledge of your political activities, I can say that you enjoy a good reputation.

Mr. President, you have come here at a time when the whole world is looking to the Middle East, which is fraught with crises and problems. Your presence in our country provides us with the opportunity to obtain an understanding of the situation from you, since you are one of the most qualified Arab leaders to express and explain matters in the very sensitive Arab area. Please allow me to state, Mr President, that, as far as the goal of resolving the Middle East dispute is concerned, we hold identical views and both of us want a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Mr President, the talks you had in Germany will help achieve the goals you aspired to before you came here. I wish you, Mr President, a good stay and successful talks in the FRG. I also hope that all of us will be able to overcome this dispute which is threatening all the states concerned in this area in which you shoulder a great responsibility.

ATH-THAWRAH ON AL-ASAD'S FRG VISIT, CAMP DAVID

JN131025Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Just and Comprehensive Peace Cannot Be Achieved in the Absence of Arab Unanimity," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH carries a commentary on President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the FRG and its importance in the current phase.

ATH-THAWRAH says: The visit of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to the FRG comes at a time when the Arab area and Western Europe need a further understanding, an exchange of views and opinions on international issues of joint interest, and a movement of the Arab-European dialog into advanced phases in which it can be more effective in increasing cooperation for the benefit of the Arabs and the peoples of Western Europe. As is known, there is common ground for better and more comprehensive cooperation based on the cultural backgrounds of the two areas, because Arab civilization had a great impact on Europe's renaissance. However, all this cannot take place unless there is a just and comprehensive peace which contradicts the defeatist, capitulationist line followed by the head of the Egyptian regime. There can be no just and comprehensive peace as long as there is Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and as long as the rights of the Palestinian Arab people continue to be usurped and Israel continues to challenge the UN resolutions, the world public and the elements for peace, which are justice and comprehensiveness. The consolidation of occupation, the overlooking of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, the dividing [of the Arab front] in the Arab-Israeli dispute and the meetings between the head of the Egyptian regime and the leaders of the Zionist enemy in occupied Jerusalem, Cairo, Ismailia and Camp David in order to conclude a unilateral deal--all these factors cannot achieve a just and durable peace. On the contrary, they will create further tension in the area and endanger world peace and security. In fact, a just and comprehensive peace cannot be achieved except through Arab unanimity, and this unanimity certainly contradicts As-Sadat's defeatist line.

ATH-THAWRAH continues: Therefore, we can draw several conclusions. The most important of these conclusions is that the Camp David conference can never achieve any results for the Arab cause. If it leads to any results, they will necessarily be against the Arabs' national interests and in the interests of Israel and its expansionist ambitions. The second conclusion is that the so-called peace endeavors in the Middle East have encouraged Israel to be more obstinate and to indulge its aggressiveness further and its usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The third conclusion is that the reason for the failure of the continuing meetings under U.S. auspices is that these meetings are being held outside the framework of the United Nations and are excluding the Palestine issue, which is the true crux of the problem and the essence of the Arab cause. Another reason for the failure of these meetings is that they overlook Arab unanimity and the question of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The fourth conclusion is that Israel seeks to consolidate its occupation through the so-called American guarantees for Israeli security. Israel is working for a dismemberment of the Arabs in order to achieve its ambitions. Israel only understands peace in its own way.

ATH-THAWRAH says in conclusion: From all this, we can say that a just and comprehensive peace should be based on the solid foundations of a full Israeli withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination on their own soil. Anything else contradicts a just peace and threatens world peace and security.

Under the headline "When Flexibility Becomes a Cover for Concessions and Relinquishment of Rights," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH discusses the Camp David conference. It says: When a U.S. spokesman highlights As-Sadat's flexibility in the Camp David negotiations and goes on to say that attempts are being made to reach an understanding on a final statement at a time when the same spokesman does not exclude the possibility of the failure of the conference, we realize that this conference cannot go beyond a declaration of principles that will further complicate the situation and lead to further concessions by As-Sadat for the benefit of the Israeli occupation, because the position of Begin and his government is known and declared.

The paper asserts that the Camp David summit is a byproduct of As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem. This visit caused a big split in the Arab ranks and encouraged Israel to maintain the policy of expansion and aggression. Furthermore, the visit weakened the strength of the Arab confrontation. Wrong beginnings can only lead to wrong ends. It is intolerable to err on national issues. Political action for the victory of these issues must go in tandem with military and economic action. It is intolerable to conduct experiments and tests of intentions, particularly with an enemy who has aggressive and expansionist ambitions for the entire Arab homeland.

Concluding its commentary, ATH-THAWRAH says: Therefore, the struggle for the liberation of the land and the restoration of rights should take into consideration serious action to foil all results stemming from As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem since this visit was the beginning of the real threat to the future and the struggle of the Arab nation.

NEW JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN121846Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 12 September--Husayn Hamami, newly appointed Jordanian ambassador to Syria, arrived in Damascus this afternoon to assume his post and to replace Nabih an-Nimr, former Jordanian ambassador who was transferred to Bonn.

In a statement on arrival in Damascus, Hamami expressed pleasure at being appointed Jordan's ambassador to Syria and said that Syria is ancient in its Arabism and constant confrontation in defense of the Arab nation's causes, foremost of which is that of the Palestinian Arab people. He also stated that he looks forward with confidence to a future which will witness more cooperation between the two sisterly countries of Syria and Jordan in implementation of the policy founded by the two Arab leaders, President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn. This policy, he added, was introduced to express the will of the two peoples and to serve pan-Arab objectives.

Concluding his statement, he said he will exert every effort to consolidate and promote the march of coordination and integration between the two fraternal countries.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B LINKS CURRENT EVENTS TO CAMP DAVID MEETING

LD071328Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] The recent Moroccan threats and the current hysterical campaign that the Rabat propaganda trumpets a.e waging against Algeria must be viewed in their true dimension on the Arab level, and their conspiratorial aims against the interests of the people of the Arab Maghreb in particular.

Regardless of the ulterior motives and the failure of the policy of force in suppressing the voice of the Saharan people and crushing their will for liberation and independence, the recent Moroccan threats are linked in certain respects to the current movements in the Arab arena to establish Zionist and imperialist domination of the Arab homeland and liquidate the Palestine problem.

Indeed it is unlikely to be a coincidence of timing that three different situations should occur on the eve of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit at Camp David. These are:

The buildup of the Israeli forces on the Syrian and Lebanese borders and the attempts to lure Syria into an open war; the uncovering of an abortive attempt to invade the PDRY by a group of mercenaries; and the attempt by the king of Rabat to explode the situation in North Africa by fabricating an imaginary attack on his country by Algeria.

There is no doubt that there is a thread that links all these movements and these threats together are aimed--by no coincidence--against three states which are members of the national front of steadfastness and confrontation, the only Arab front that has stood firm against the policy of capitulation to the Zionist enemy. The purpose of this is to create a suitable psychological situation to facilitate the passage of the results of the Camp David meeting and to exacerbate division and disruption in the Arab world, as well as to preoccupy every progressive regime with border problems so that it will be difficult for it to take a strong stand against the expected results of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli meeting.

In this regard, the Rabat regime, true to its ancient tradition of treason and stabbing national causes in the back, is playing a distinguished role. Just as the regime opened the road of surrender to As-Sadat by receiving Zionist personalities in Tangiers and calling for the marrying of "the Zionist genius to Arab money," so today it is playing the same role by trying to explode the situation in the Arab Maghreb in order to prevent our people in this area of the Arab homeland from shouldering their responsibilities in resisting plans to submit to the will of the enemies.

This goes to show the extent of current coordination between the reactionary regimes and Israel, and reveals the nature of and reason for the mission behind the Rabat foreign minister's journey to Cairo today. On the other hand, we can see the objective of the secret meeting that took place between President as-Sadat and Lebanese isolationist leader Camille Sham'un, the bitter enemy of the Palestinians, prior to the latter's visit to Israel 2 weeks ago.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Moroccan regime in the era of the present dynasty is one of the bases of Zionist assault on the Arab homeland because of the similarity between the Rabat regime and Tel Aviv regime. The first occupies the Western Sahara territory and denies the right of the Saharan people to self-determination; the latter occupies Palestine and refuses to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people to their country. Israel commits aggression against Lebanese sovereignty under the pretext of fighting the Palestinians; the Rabat rulers hint at using such a pretext and prepare the public opinion for an aggression against Algerian sovereignty and integrity.

Israel is pursuing an expansionist policy to annex the Arab territories lying between the Euphrates and the Nile, and the King of Rabat is dreaming of building the "Grand Maghreb" that would swallow up one-third of Africa with borders that would extend to the vicinity of the Senegal River.

This is the fact that our brothers in the Arab east must realize in order to avoid making any rash judgements or issuing statements expressing "regret" at the incident between Algeria and Morocco without first knowing the Algerian viewpoint.

The Machiavellian policy of the feudal king is based on resorts to all possible means, and exploits the holy causes of liberation in order to achieve an impossible dream. Did not the world press only a week ago reveal the deal between Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres and Hassan II providing for Morocco's withdrawal of its recognition of the PLO in return for activating the Zionist lobby at the U.S. Congress in order to facilitate arms exports to Morocco?

LIBYA

BEIRUT NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES CURRENT LIBYAN AIR POWER

NC111430Y Cairo DPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 11 September--The pro-Libya Beirut newspaper AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI says today that Libya now has the new MIG-25 as well as the Soviet-made U-22 bomber. The paper says this means the eradication of Israeli air superiority.

The paper adds that the Libyan MIGs--which were first put on public display on 1 September--can, on takeoff from their base in Tobruk, shoot down Israeli aircraft over Sharm ash-Shaykh by using infrared rays. [as received] The paper also says that the mission of the bombers in the event of war would be to attack Israeli ships in the Mediterranean and military targets in Israel.

AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI says that Libya also has French-made Mirage F-1 planes, which are twice as fast as the Israeli Kfir.

MK'S INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH PLO ENVOY

TA122100Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] There was a meeting in Bonn between Knesset members and the PLO representative in West Germany yesterday in the framework of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. A PLO delegation is also participating at the conference and its members have observer status.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin has denied a report published today in one of the papers according to which he is examining the circumstances of the meeting between the Knesset members and PLO representative ('Abdullah) Frangi.

Our correspondent in Bonn, Mikha'el Karpin, spoke with MK's Avraham Melamed, MAFDAL, and Mordekhay Virshubski, formerly of the DMC. [begin videotape]

[Karpin] Gentlemen, members of the Knesset, did you initiate a meeting with PLO people? MK Virshubski.

[Virshubski] Definitely not. There was a chance meeting on my way out during an inter-mission in a concert. I saw a journalist whom I knew from the conference, a Jew, who was standing with a PLO man, who asked me, that is, the journalist, my opinion of this conference. I told him what had already been bothering me for several days, that I thought that the PLO was being legitimized at this conference by its participation in the conference and by the stormy applause given to what it said and by behaving toward them in the same way as toward all the other delegations.

[Karpin] Did you know that the man standing beside the journalist was a PLO member?

[Virshubski] Yes, I knew, and so I made a special point of saying that. I could also have turned my back and left, but I preferred, at that moment, to say what had been bothering me, which I also tell all the delegations, both in the presence of a journalist and a PLO member.

[Karpin] MK Melamed, will you have any difficulties in view of your membership in the coalition after a meeting with a PLO man?

[Melamed] First of all, you heard that it was not a meeting, but a chance encounter. On the contrary, on the matter of the PLO, there are no differences of opinion. I am a part of the consensus and if I disagree it is over other things, as you know.

I went out and I saw MK Virshubski speaking with two people whom I did not know and one, whom it later turned out is a Jewish journalist, called to me to join them, so I joined them. My contribution was two sentences: When he said that the situation was to blame for the terror, I said, it is you who have created the situation since you did not agree at the time to the UN resolutions; and when he said to me, and maybe now? I said, you missed the train. Something like that happened to me once in London and I accepted it, to my regret. That's all.

[Karpin] In principle, do you think that meetings should be held with PLO people?

[Melamed] Definitely not, no.

[Karpin] Mr Virshubski?

[Virshubski] Definitely not, under no circumstances.

[Karpin] Did you ask the permission of the chairman of the delegation, Mr Katz?

[Virshubski] No. There was no mention of this whole thing before that. Afterward, when we reported to him about the meeting, he asked us not to meet again or at all with PLO people...

[Melamed] Right.

[Virshubski] But before that, I think that nobody took into account that there would be such a chance encounter since, in the final analysis, there was no meeting here such as: Come on, let us sit down and talk. Standing up during the intermission of a concert we said a few pithy words and we parted. I didn't even shake his hand, nor did I say goodbye to him.

[MK Avraham Katz] To my regret I learned about the meeting between my delegation members and PLO representatives only after the fact and then I asked all the delegation members to refrain from creating direct contact with PLO representatives. In the final analysis, I thought that members of the Knesset know that when members of the PLO operational arm destroy and murder innocent people inside Israel, we, members of the Knesset, must not come into contact with members of the political and information arm of this terrorist organization. Apparently I was wrong, and I regret this.

Altogether, this whole episode should be treated as a passing one without any particular significance. [end videotape]

REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO CAMP DAVID TALKS CONTINUES

Correspondent Notes Comments

TA122010Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Correspondent Dan Shilon reports from Washington on the Camp David deliberations. [begin videotape]

There is an Israeli denial of the report by ABC that the difficulties which arose in the talks were actually over the issue of the arrangements in the Sinai and that the progress, as it were, concerns West Bank affairs. A source on the Israeli delegation told us: It is impossible to draw geographical borders with regard to the difficulties. [end videotape]

The deliberations held today, which will continue tomorrow, in the Camp David conference will clear up the main questions concerning the conference's agenda--the substance of the decisions, the continuation of the conference and the continuation of the political negotiations. Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, heard this evaluation this evening from the prime minister's adviser on communications and foreign press affairs, Dan Pattir. Our political correspondent says that reports by news agencies that everyone is now waiting for an Egyptian reaction to an Israeli proposal which is accompanied by a U.S. blessing are incorrect. Relying on informed sources, our correspondent adds that the leaks in the Egyptian press describing a gloomy atmosphere and impatience in the Egyptian delegation are deliberate and dictated.

Pattir on Atmosphere

TA130602Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Will the picture at Camp David clear up during the next round of talks at the tripartite summit?

Correspondent Zevi Lidar spoke with a members of Israel's delegation to Camp David, Dan Pattir, an hour ago. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Pattir, when will the Camp David conference end?

[Answer] As yet there is no answer to that question--there is no clear answer. We are now in the second half of the second week of the conference; however, I am inclined to assume that today--or tomorrow--the answer to that question will become clear. It is generally believed that, to the extent that this is possible, we will be here until the end of the week. I repeat, this is only an assumption. I believe that during the day, during the continued contacts in all directions--Israeli-U.S., tripartite Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. and U.S.-Egyptian and so forth--the picture will become clearer.

[Question] Mr Pattir, a few days ago we spoke here and you mentioned the breaking of a psychological barrier between us and the Egyptians. The Egyptians reacted to this immediately by issuing very pessimistic reports from Camp David and they are continuing this to this day. What, in fact, is happening here?

[Answer] The reason the Egyptians are publicizing things in Egypt, or wherever they are, in so pessimistic a manner with respect to the conference is known only to them. If things could be said--and there is very little that I can say because of the tripartite agreement not to go into substantive issues at this stage--I do not think that the pessimistic assessment befits the atmosphere of things here in Camp David. The psychological barrier of which I spoke, from the point of view of the human, personal, day-to-day contacts between the Israelis and the Egyptians, was a matter relating to last week because now there is a day-to-day routine of contacts between all participants in the conference. As for this pessimism--I am not a partner to it.

[Question] A last question, journalists have sat down and worked out that President Carter has met with Mr Begin for many more hours than with President as-Sadat. Does this mean that U.S. pressure is being applied on Israel.

[Answer] I think that the mathematics of these calculators is inaccurate or something is wrong with their calculations or calculators. If we measure the length of the meetings up to now I would again say--irrespective of whether this was intentional or not--there is also balance in this.

[Question] Are there U.S. pressures?

[Answer] I have not heard or seen such things. Talks are taking place. The hosts are conducting talks with the two visiting delegations. Things are being done in a pleasant and routine manner. The long answer to your short question is negative. [end recording]

Dayan Unofficial Talks Noted

TA121215Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Yo'el Marcus]

[Text] Thurmont, 11 Sep--Even though Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has not yet met for a private talk with President as-Sadat, and considering that Defense Minister Ezer Weizman is, according to all indications, serving as the "direct channel" between As-Sadat and the Israeli delegation, it nevertheless appears that Mr Dayan is holding unofficial talks with his Egyptian colleagues in an attempt to bridge the positions.

Last night Dayan met with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hasan at-Tunahi, deputy prime minister for presidential affairs; Hasan Kamal, head of the president's office; and with Ashraf Ghurbal, Egypt's ambassador in Washington.

Observers point out that Dayan has actually taken on a positive mediating task between the two parties. U.S. factors, although unwilling to elaborate, are satisfied with Dayan's contribution and with his endeavor to prevent the summit from ending in failure.

According to one version, it was Dayan who unofficially advised the Americans not to hasten the arrangement of a private meeting between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, fearing a controversy between them about who had said what in previous talks. Commentators regard as significant the fact that a specific talk has not taken place between Begin and As-Sadat.

West Bank Leaders Interviewed

TA121852Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Several mayors and other personalities from the territories have published statements condemning the Camp David conference. They regard the new stage as a step toward selling out the Palestinians' interests. The question is: Do all the opinion makers in the territories think like this? Not to mention the silent majority, which, as its name suggests, does not express itself. Correspondent Gad Levi spoke with three influential Palestinians: one uncompromising; the second supports it with reservations; and the third in the middle.

[Levi] The man in the middle is (Zuher Rayes,) owner of orchards and a lawyer from Gaza. He is linked to Israel through business connections and has also taken the trouble to learn Hebrew, all on his own. He sat in his pleasant house in the (Qamaliya) quarter under a portrait of Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir and said that the PLO would certainly moderate its position if a declaration of principles were passed at Camp David, in the spirit of the two well-known Palestinian demands. [begin recording]

[Rayes] I think that they, the Israeli Cabinet, will recognise the right of the Palestinian people. This will give a good mood and basis for understanding on the part of the Palestinian people and on the part of the Palestinian leadership--which is the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat--for the leadership of the Israeli people. [end recording]

[Levi] (Zuher Rayes) is one of the owners of AL-FAJR newspaper in East Jerusalem and he has quite an important position among the Palestinian public. I asked: If moderation on our part is expected, why is the PLO actually increasing terrorism while the Camp David session is underway? [begin recording]

[[Rayes]] I think that they, the Palestinians, have been pushed into the corner and when they were pushed into the corner--there is no room to think of any other way. If there is another way and if there is hope and if there is, if they can take the most recent way, I think they will take it. [end recording]

[Levi] The moderate voice is that of (Aziz Shahade), the senior lawyer from Ramallah. He has always supported Palestinian separatism, but not necessarily in the form of an isolated, independent state. During the period of Jordanian rule, he spent time in a detention camp because of this. He now accepts the possibility that the Israeli autonomy program will bear some fruit, but, [and this applies to] the PLO leadership too, but on condition, he says, on a very big condition. [begin recording]

[(Shahade)--in English] I for myself, I am not opposing, unless I will never--and many others--will oppose--when there is something offered and they say no. When it comes to us to say whether this is, we shall accept this word no, which was imposed upon us in the past, or not. But now to say no, before anything happens, why should we go against the PLO? [end recording]

[Levi] Camp David? (Aziz Shahade) admits that he is one of the only optimists, even though with reservations, maybe also among Israelis, concerning the results of the summit. He and one other. [begin recording]

[(Shahade)--in English] Maybe we are two who are optimistic, Mr Kissinger and myself. I am--let me say it--I am apprehensively optimistic. [end recording]

[Levi] And the explanation? (Aziz Shahade) believes in the good intentions of Carter, of As-Sadat, too, and even, to a certain extent, of Begin and they certainly feel the weight of their responsibility.

Finally, back to Gaza, Dr (Hayder 'Abd al-Sha'fi,) a doctor, a member of the internal Palestinian establishment, continues aggressiveness with pleasant manners. The As-Sadat initiative? Up to the current stage at Camp David, he says, the initiative gave birth to tragic results: a grave split in the Arab world. But he does not directly attack As-Sadat and, furthermore, he admits that the rejectionist front has not helped tangibly the Palestinians--just as they have not helped them for generations--and they should help. [begin recording]

[(Al-Sha'afi)--in English] There is an obvious necessity that the other camp, you know, the Iraq, Libyan thing, to do something tangible in the face of the As-Sadat initiative that is being deplored by the Palestinians. So far, they did not do anything, I have to admit this. [end recording]

[Levi] Dr ('Abd al-Sha'afi), who has a link with Egypt, as do all the Gaza Strip leaders, knows, of course, that As-Sadat is publicly presenting the demands in principle of the Palestinians, but, in fact, he says, matters are moving differently. As-Sadat, together with the Americans, is moving toward a solution with the incorporation of Jordan and this means that there will be no independent Palestine. [begin recording]

[(Al-Sha'afi)--in English] As-Sadat, although he started by asking for the establishment of a Palestinian state and respecting the right of the existence of the Palestinians, but lately he has been more and more given to the American and Israeli request that the Palestinian lawful rights ought to be expressed, or realized, in some link with Jordan. [end recording]

[Levi] As often happens, the really significant things were not said in front of the microphone--by chance, not because there was any intent to hide them, but that is how it worked out.

The two extremists--('Abd al-Sha'afi,) the man of the intransigent PLO line, and (Aziz Shahade) the pragmatist--both emphasize that even if agreement is reached to establish a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, even then the demands of Israel have not yet ended. The hundreds of thousands of refugees from 1948 and their children will not be able to settle in this tiny state; that is, the law of stages, the springboard--they do not formulate this like that. [as heard] Both of them soothe us by saying that this will be appropriate for negotiations between the two states and the fact that there exists a sovereign basis in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will prevent an uncontrolled spreading out toward Israel. A recognized and worrisome problem. Are they thinking about this today and tomorrow in Camp David?

Students Urged To Protest

TA121617Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Posters calling on the students to demonstrate against the Camp David summit were found today in the schoolyard of the Qalqilyah high school. The posters also warned the teachers against trying to prevent the demonstrations. They were signed by an organization called the Lions and the Eagles.

CURRENT EVENTS IN LEBANON DISCUSSED, REPORTED

Security Committee Convenes

TA121127Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Today the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee heard a survey by the chief of staff about the situation in Lebanon and about current security issues. Correspondent Zevi Lidar reports that the committee again discussed the issue of leaks from the discussions of the committee and decided that the committee head will turn to the government legal adviser in order to examine the possibility of preventing leaks by means of legislation.

Syrian Activity Stressed

TA130620Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Israel's Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan said today that the Syrians did not have any red line in Lebanon and were operating according to a well-defined plan. He told the parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that Syrian activities were continuing despite President al-Asad's current visit to Bonn. The chief of staff said some of the Syrian guns in Lebanon pose a threat to large civilian concentrations in Israel. He refused to answer questions by committee members on possible Israeli action in Lebanon.

Terrorists Reinforce Positions

TA121424Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] The terrorists have recently been concentrating forces near the Christian enclaves in southern Lebanon, especially the enclave north of Metulla. Our correspondent reports that the terrorist units are equipped with artillery of various calibers and that they are now as strong as they were prior to the Litani operation.

Major al-Khatib, the commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon, until he was imprisoned in Syria, has been released from prison and is reorganizing his units.

Our correspondent reports that the Lebanese Government has asked the UN headquarters in the south to end all contacts with Christian commanders Haddad and Shidyaq because it does not recognize them.

Major Shidyaq on Agreement

TA121131Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Major Shidyaq, one of the Christian commanders in southern Lebanon, says that the negotiations with the UN personnel are continuing and that they are now discussing the stationing of 15 Irish UN soldiers at Bint Jubayl. He said that in the wake of the residents' opposition, it is very difficult to implement the agreement of stationing 75 UN personnel in southern Lebanon. This agreement was signed last week but the residents say that the UN force cannot defend them.

NABULUS GIRLS DETAINED FOR CARRYING FIREBOMB

TA121428Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Three Nabulus girls, who came to the employment office, have been detained by security officials after an incendiary bottle was discovered in one girl's bag. The director of the office became suspicious and called security forces, who searched the girls and discovered the bottle.

W. BANKERS APPEAL TO COURT TO HALT SETTLEMENT

TA122037Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Thirteen inhabitants of the village of Tubas in Samaria have appealed to the high court of justice and requested that a temporary order be issued forbidding the Nahal settlements of Ro'i and Beqa'ot from cultivating about 1,000 dunams. According to the inhabitants that land belongs to them.

Our correspondent has learned that within the next few days similar appeals will be submitted to the high court in order to prevent the development of settlements in Judaea and Samaria and to halt the take over of land. The reference is to appeals by inhabitants of Ar Ram, north of Jerusalem, the inhabitants of ('Ubaydiya) in the Bethlehem District and an appeal by a municipality in the Samaria District.

Correspondent (Rafiq Alabi) has also learned that representatives of the village of Turmus 'Ayya in Samaria have appealed to the U.S. organization, Prince, in East Jerusalem.

ISRAELI CIVIL SERVANTS IN W. BANK WORRIED ABOUT FUTURE

TA121745Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Israeli civil servants in the territories will not be discriminated against if and when they are forced to surrender their posts to local workers as part of the autonomy plan. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria received this report today from the Civil Service Commission.

The chairman of the Civil Servants Committee in Judea and Samaria, Yizhaq (Sluki), said today that in view of the cabinet's intention to implement the autonomy plan soon--as he claims--he and his colleagues will demand compensation similar to that given to the Abu Fudaya workers when they were evacuated. Our correspondent in Judea and Samaria, Mikha Maymon, reports. [begin recording]

It is still unknown how the question of the territories will be determined at the Camp David summit, but the Israeli workers in Judea and Samaria are already anxious about their status and their future. I know from reliable sources that within a couple of months the autonomy plan, or at least a plan for the "Arabization" of the civil administration in the territories, will get underway, the chairman of the Civil Servants Committee in Judea and Samaria, Yizhaq (Sluki), claims. If an arrangement is worked out and the autonomy plan is accepted, this will take place from today to tomorrow, and if not, the "Arabization" plan will go into effect within several months. If and when this happens, (Sluki) says, the 500 civil servants in the territories and their families will be in an untenable situation and their future will be very unclear. Therefore, the committee--with the support in principle of Histadrut leaders Yeruham Kerenel and Yisrael (Qasar)--demands that negotiations concerning these workers begin immediately.

The Civil Service Commission does not know what the commotion is all about, since a rotation plan was decided upon as early as April 1978. According to this plan, all the civil servants in the territories in effect received tenures, so that each of them will receive an equivalent position in the ministry in Israel to which he is subordinate. This promise will be kept even if temporary and workers without tenure will have to be dismissed. Commenting on this, (Sluki) said that first of all, the existence of this plan proves his claim that the implementation of the autonomy plan and/or the "Arabization" of the administration is already underway, and secondly, that this plan has not been brought to our attention. Nevertheless, it cannot answer all the problems since most of the workers are concentrated in the Jerusalem area and many of them will be forced to move, together with their families, to other settlements. Therefore, (Sluki) demands that negotiations concerning each of the workers be carried out and that they be granted severance pay of 500 percent, similar to the arrangement worked out with the Abu Fudaya workers after the interim agreement with Egypt was signed.

I hope we will not be forced to take steps like sanctions or strikes, as we are in charge of tens of thousands of local workers who might interpret such a step in a negative manner. However, if we have no other choice, (Sluki) says, we will do so. [end recording]

SHINUI, 'AMIT GROUPING DECIDES ON NAME

Tel:0544Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The new combined organization of the Shinui Movement and the 'Amit group will be called SHAY, the initials of the Movement for Change and Initiative [hatenu'ah leshinui'f veyozma]. Correspondent Nissim Mish'al reports that on Thursday the Knesset Committee will be given a report on the result of the split of the DMC faction. The Democratic Movement will have seven Knesset members, SHAY will have seven Knesset members. Asaf Yaguri will establish an independent faction. Our correspondent adds that the first SHAY council meeting will take place on Thursday. The establishment of the movement will be declared then.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES ARREST OF SUBVERSIVE LEADER

LD121815Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An informed official at the Military Governorate today announced that the Military Governorate of Tehran has arrested a person called Shaykh Yahya Nasiri, known as Allameh Nuri, accused of antipatriotic attempts to overthrow [as heard]. The spokesman stated: On inspecting the residence of Shaykh Yahya Nasiri evidence was obtained which proves this person's active participation in provoking the people to rise against the government and to carry out subversive activities.

MAJLIS DEBATES PROGRAM SUBMITTED BY NEW GOVERNMENT

LD12182Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Majlis held an extraordinary open session under Mr 'Abdollah Riazzi this morning to consider the government program submitted by Mr Sharif-Emami.

According to our parliamentary correspondent, Fariborz Foroghi, at the outset of this session, which was also attended by the cabinet members, Mr Eshaqi Nezhad spoke in opposition to the government program and pointed to the shortcomings of the labor law and its relevant provisions. Mr Musavi Maku'i then spoke in support of the government program and noted the achievements made in education and training.

The next speaker at today's session was Mr Mohsen Pezeshkpur, who spoke in opposition to the government program and said: If justice had been genuinely served in recent years, many ministers would have been put on trial. He then turned to the causes of the recent events, raised a number of points and questioned the minister of justice on a certain matter. The minister responded at the end of Mr Pezeshkpur's speech.

The next speaker was Mr Farzan Amiri, who supported the government program and, referring to the recent events, said: In my view among the basic factors is the special position and comprehensive growth achieved in recent years, as well as the country's blossoming through our successes, which has become the subject of envy. Those who have divided the country into north and south did not have the patience to tolerate these realities.

He was followed by Mr Akhlaqpur, who spoke in opposition to the government program. He said: Governments come and go, but corruption, destruction (?discrimination) and arrests among the people remain.

According to our correspondent's report, at the end of Mr Akhlaqpur's speech the Majlis was adjourned and the remainder of the debate on the government program was postponed until tomorrow's session.

MINISTER COMMENTS FOLLOWING MEETING OF COUNCIL

LD122144Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent Faezeh Buys, the Council of Ministers met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Engineer Ja'far Sharif-Emami, the prime minister. Mr Manuchehr Azman, minister of state for executive affairs, told a group of correspondents at the end of this session, which lasted until 2000: [read by announcer] on the whole, at today's session detailed talks took place pertaining to the position of housing construction companies, and the reasons for their shortcomings were debated.

As regards the Educationists' Housing Construction Company, it was decided to investigate it with decisiveness and speed. Over 6,000 teachers have come to us, claiming that they have invested in this housing construction company, but no one knows how their money has been spent. Similarly, the position of a few other housing construction companies has been debated and studied.

Emphasis on the government's sincere conviction in respecting Iran's legislative assemblies was another subject debated by today's session of the Council of Ministers. As regards our legislative assemblies being centers for the political study of the realm's public problems, and as regards the debate which will take place in Iran's legislative assemblies being a reflection of political movement in society, the Council of Ministers reasserted that it was strictly adhering to implementing the constitution, and noted that the National Consultative Assembly's reports have been fully brought to the attention of the Iranian people, and it deemed that to be an example of a healthy move taking place within the context of securing democracy in our society today.

The Council of Ministers also decided that in order to reflect the realities of our society today, it should have more extensive contacts with foreign correspondents, the number of whom is appreciable.

Combating corruption was another important subject debated by the Council of Ministers today.

Mr Manuchehr Azmun, minister of state for executive affairs, also said: What was put forward for debate at the open session of the National Consultative Assembly was made up of items which were in every way logical and principled, and it was emphasized by the Council of Ministers that these criticisms should be utilized in order to remove shortcomings.

PRESS ASKED NOT TO PUBLISH NAMES OF ACCUSED

LD120952Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0500 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] During a conversation with a correspondent from the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization [NIRTO], the minister of justice requested the following of all press writers and correspondents: Unless the charges against accused persons have been proved in court, their names should not be published. Dr Baheri, the justice minister, said: The press is a basic pillar of democracy, and the primary goal of democracy is to protect human dignity and individual rights. For this reason, until a charge against a person has been proved, his name or what he is accused of ought not to be revealed.

During his telephone conversation with the NIRTO correspondent, Dr Baheri repeated his request to the mass media and asked the press to refrain from mentioning the names of persons arrested on various accusations until these accusations are proved in court. He said it is possible that some of the accused may be innocent, and thus a hardship may be inflicted on them and their families, or their honor and human dignity may be tarnished.

The minister of justice said: I have made this request to newspaper publishers many times. Nevertheless, we have seen that some newspapers publish the names of persons arrested on various charges, thereby causing discomfort for them and their families. This is against morality, human honor, conscience and human rights.

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IRAN

SHAH DECIDES AGAINST DRAFT FOR ELIGIBLE IRANIANS

LD122300Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The General Military Service Department announced that, on a command from the shah, a number of those who were eligible to be called up, born between 1944 and 1951, have been exempted from joining the colors in peacetime.

NATIONAL RADIO, TV DIRECTOR RESIGNS POST

LD111830Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mr Reza Qotbi, the managing director of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization, resigned his post today, and his resignation was accepted.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCED

LD111410Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A complete reorganization is to take place in the National Iranian Oil Company. According to an NIOC spokesman, certain changes were made today by Mr Hushang Ansari, managing director and chairman of the Board of Directors of NIOC, in the company's managerial staff. These changes mark the beginning of other changes in the organization of NIOC.

The spokesman said that on the basis of these changes Farrokh Najmabadi and Majid Tabataba'i Diba have been appointed as deputy managing director and deputy chairman of the Board of Directors of NIOC. Also, Abbasqoli Bakhtiar, Abbas Fallah, Mohammad Ali Movahed, Jahangir Ra'ufi and Karim Nazhand have been appointed as principal members of the Board of Directors and heads of the engineering, planning, legal, exploration, production and administration departments of NIOC. Certain other changes have also been made in other areas.

The heads of independent units of NIOC will carry on as usual until the new NIOC organization chart is applied.

QOM MILITARY GOVERNORATE REDUCES CURFEW BY 1 HOUR

LD120644Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Announcement issued by the Military Governorate of Qom and district]

[Text] The Military Governorate of Qom and suburbs reduced the curfew hours in this city by 1 hour. The text of the fifth announcement of the Military Governorate of Qom and district is as follows:

In order to further facilitate the normalization of the lives of the venerable people of Qom and to gradually fulfill the responsibilities stemming from the declaration of martial law, the curfew hours are hereby reduced. The curfew will begin at 2200 hours instead of 2100 hours starting today. I request the patriotic and noble people of Qom to increase their sincere cooperation with this governorate so that the way is paved for greater public comfort and tranquillity.

[Signed] The military governor of Qom and district, Maj Gen Kamal Nezami

MILITARY GOVERNORATE OF TEHRAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

Communique No 7

LD190848Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0756 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Communique No 7 by the Military Governorate of Tehran and district]

[Text] In order to provide for the welfare of the respected citizens and facilitate movement by the public, the curfew hours, which had been announced in Communique No 3 as from 2100 to 0500, will be changed to 2200 to 0500. We expect the citizens to observe the regulations and thus cooperate in securing more comfort for the public.

[Signed] Military governor of Tehran and district, Gen Gholam-Ali Oveysi

Communique No 6

LD091218Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Communique No 6 by the Military Governorate of Tehran and district]

[Text] The public was informed in Communique No 4 by the Military Governorate of Tehran and district that from yesterday morning, despite the previous government declaration pertaining to the necessity of obtaining permission for assemblies and also the declaration on setting up the Military Governorate of Tehran and district; and drawing the attention of the people to the need to preserve order and cooperate with security officers; a number of adventurist and subversive elements, who have under no circumstances believed in or been concerned with [words indistinct] of the realm and order and security and for whom the question of the welfare and comfort of the dear compatriots is of no interest, embarked on onslaughts against public rights and committed acts of arson with the aim--in some parts of the capital--of making political capital out of fomenting uncertainty and paving the ground for implementing designs by foreigners. These people, who do not wish to see the State of Iran secure and the Iranian people prosperous, set fire to public places, means of transportation, vehicles, and buildings and did not pay heed to the fact that the owners of these cars and buildings were their compatriots and brothers in religion. In these circumstances the security officers, after giving previous warnings and drawing the public's attention to the need to preserve security and public welfare, had no option but to carry out their lawful duty. Since the independence of the homeland and the defense of public lives, property and security are at stake, clashes are inevitable in such incidents, and a number of people were wounded and killed. The wounded were immediately dispatched to a hospital.

Reports in hand about those wounded seriously say a number have died. The final statistics on the number of those who died will be made public after accurate information has been collected.

The Military Governorate, while regretting the course of events brought about by rioters and the enemies of religion and the realm, has no option but to draw the attention of the public once again to the need to preserve order and cooperate with security officers, and hopes that the roots of insecurity and riots, backed by foreign agents in this country, will shrivel up with the cooperation and assistance of the God-fearing, religious and patriotic people of this country.

[Signed] The military governor of Tehran and district, Gen Gholam-Ali Oveysi

Communique No 5

LD081900Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Communique No 5 by the military governor of Tehran and district]

[Text] In order to secure the welfare and comfort of the faithful and honorable citizens of the capital city, the Military Governorate of Tehran and district informs the public that people's participation in public prayers on mosques as well as wedding parties are authorized, provided permissions are sought from various military governorate districts before hand and curfew hours are observed. Obviously, should it become apparent that any actions contrary to the provisions of military governorship are taken, then the law enforcement officers will have to fulfill their legal duties.

[Signed] Military governor of Tehran, General Oveysi

Communique No 3

LD081210Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Communique No 3 issued by the military governor of Tehran and district]

[Text] In implementing the laws connected with the Military Governorate, the following facts are communicated to the respectable citizens of Tehran and district:

1. The forming of any assembly, from two persons upwards, is forbidden, and law enforcement officials have been given emphatic orders to deal with violators severely.
2. The carrying of arms of whatever type, except by law enforcement officials, is emphatically forbidden.
3. From 2100 until 0500 the following morning movement, except by law enforcement officials, is forbidden. Should an individual or individuals be seen in the city between these hours they will be arrested and dealt with in accordance with the law.
4. Ground passenger transport companies are dutybound to organize the schedule for the movement of their vehicles in such a manner that passengers may reach their destination no later than 2000, so that employees may have an opportunity to go home.
5. Iran Air will organize its internal flights so that the necessary arrangements may be made for passengers in conformity with Paragraph 4 of this communique.
6. As for aircraft which may arrive at Mehrabad airport during the forbidden hours or have to leave for abroad from Mehrabad airport, Iran Air will make arrangements so that all passengers may be taken to the relevant destinations by buses accompanied by law enforcement officials.
7. In order to secure the welfare of the sick, the necessary number of ambulances have been placed at the disposal of every police station by Tehran's emergency organization to bring the sick to hospitals, accompanied by law enforcement officers. Similarly, in every police station the necessary number of taxis will be kept in readiness to carrying out essential work.

[Signed] The military governor of Tehran and district, Gen Gholam-Ali Oveysi

BANGLADESH

EIGHT BURMESE DIE IN REFUGEE CAMP RIOT

BK090940Y Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 0100 GMT 9 Sep 78 BK

[Text] A pressnote issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dacca yesterday states that a clash among the refugees at Kutapalong Burmese Refugee Camp No 2 turned into mob violence in which people used lethal weapons. When the officials of the camp and the law enforcement personnel were summoned to bring the situation under control, they were attacked by the violent mob, causing injuries to a number of law enforcement personnel. Firing had to be resorted to in self-defense, which resulted in the death of eight persons and injuries to six others.

The situation in the camp is now normal, the pressnote adds. An inquiry has been ordered.

PRESIDENT ZIA RETURNS FROM DPRK VISIT

BK110741Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] President Zia has described his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as highly successful and extremely useful. He was talking to newsmen at Dacca Airport last night on his return home at the end of his 3-day visit to the DPRK. The president said that although his visit was short, it provided him the opportunity to come in close contact and develop deep understanding and friendship with President Kim Il-song.

Referring to his talks with the DPRK president, he said they had wide-ranging discussions covering bilateral, political and international issues. President Zia said a high-level delegation from the DPRK will visit Bangladesh soon to work out the details of cooperation in various fields in the light of the discussions with the Korean leaders. The DPRK, he said, has agreed to cooperate with Bangladesh in the development of the silk industry, artificial fabrics, irrigation and shipping. They have also expressed their desire to promote bilateral trade with Bangladesh.

About his talks with the Chinese vice premier, Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, at Pyongyang, the president said he had very frank and intimate discussions with the Chinese leaders. The talks covered both bilateral and international issues. The President said he also took the opportunity to have similar discussions with other world leaders assembled for the celebration.

In reply to a question, President Zia said during his talks with the Chinese vice premier he renewed his invitation to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to visit Bangladesh. He said his invitation to President Kim Il-song to visit Bangladesh has been accepted by the Korean leader.

President Zia, who was the chief guest at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK, said the celebration was spectacular and full of pomp and grandeur.

The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, told newsmen that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to supply Bangladesh with 200,000 tons of cement in addition to 100,000 tons committed earlier, which is already in the pipeline.

About President Zia's talks with the Chinese vice premier, the foreign minister said the whole gamut of the program of economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries came under review. He said the two leaders also discussed ways and means to accelerate the program of bilateral cooperation. He said there was great similarity of views on regional and international issues between the two countries. Prof Shamsul Haq described as very remarkable the warm reception accorded to President Zia and the Bangladesh delegation.

INDIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, see the South Asia section of the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

INDIA, BANGLADESH OFFICIALS HOLD BORDER TALKS

BK130920Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] India and Bangladesh held discussions in New Delhi today on steps to maintain peace and tranquillity on the border between the two countries. The Indian delegation was led by Mr (Ahwani Kumar), director general of the border security force, and the Bangladesh delegation by Major General (Rahman), director general of the Bangladesh Rifles. Their discussions covered smuggling and other transborder crimes.

Later General (Rahman) told newsmen that the talks were of a routine nature. He said the situation on the border is very peaceful. Replying to a question General (Rahman) said the tribals who had recently crossed into Tripura have been taken back.

MINISTER KUNDU LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA, ZAIRE, W. AFRICA

BK110941Y Delhi ISI in English 0838 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The minister of state in the Ministry of External Affairs, Samarendra Kundu, will be paying a fortnight's visit to five west and central African countries. He left on the night of September 9 for Ethiopia.

Following is the text of the statement he made to the press before his departure:

I shall be leaving this evening, September 9, on a tour of Ethiopia, Zaire, Ghana, Liberia and Senegal.

My visit to Ethiopia is in response to an invitation from the foreign minister of Ethiopia to the Government of India to send a delegation to participate in their fourth Revolution Day celebrations on 12 September. I shall be leading the Indian delegation to these celebrations. India has been invited to these celebrations as a special friend of Ethiopia. Our bilateral cooperation with Ethiopia is wide-ranging. We have a sizeable Indian community in Ethiopia, including a large number of teachers. Apart from representing India in Ethiopian Revolution Day celebrations, I shall naturally avail myself of the opportunity to discuss ways and means of further strengthening our bilateral relations.

After the conclusion of my visit to Ethiopia, I shall be proceeding on a goodwill visit to Zaire, Ghana, Liberia and Senegal. There has been no ministerial visit from India to any of these countries since the present Janata government assumed office in India. I would like to take the opportunity to acquaint the leaders of those countries with recent political and economic developments in India and to hear from them about developments in their countries, as well as their assessment of developments in their region.

There is a strong evident desire on the part of these countries to further develop cooperation with India in diverse fields. We fully reciprocate their desire and are keen to concretize cooperation with these countries, particularly in the context of the recent call by the OAU summit in Khartoum and the Belgrade Nonaligned Ministerial Conference to consolidate unity, solidarity and cooperation among nonaligned countries.

Naturally, I look forward to discussing the question of how to further strengthen the support of nonaligned countries for the ongoing struggle for liberation in southern Africa, namely Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi's pioneering role in the struggle against racial discrimination and colonialism in South Africa helped create strong political bonds between India and the liberation movements in Africa. India even before its independence and the Government of India since independence have continued to support the struggle of the African people against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

In recent years, our economic activities with West African countries have increased considerably. We have recently signed an agreement on economic, cultural and technical cooperation with Liberia. The planning minister of Liberia, who visited India in February 1978, had shown a great deal of interest in Indian technology, especially in the field of iron ore mining and setting up of a small steel plant. The work of our technical and consultancy bodies such as the MECON [Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd], NIDC [National Industrial Development Commission] and the Development Commission of Small Scale Industries have been praised in Liberia.

With Senegal we have a cultural agreement, an agreement for economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement.

As far as Ghana is concerned, we are contemplating the setting up of a large consortium of important Indian organisations associated with agriculture and agro-industries which would go into the question of exploiting the vast agriculture potential provided by Ghana. For this purpose, we have at present decided to send a team from the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to carry out an extensive survey and to identify fields in which this cooperation would bear the best result.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES TIBETAN DELEGATION

OW122202Y Peking NCNA in English 2141 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, September 12 (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista received all members of the visiting Tibet Autonomous Region good-will delegation of China with Tien Pao as leader and Chen Ching-po as deputy leader this afternoon.

The prime minister had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. He said, "you should come to Nepal more than once or twice because Nepal and China are close neighbours. The friendship between our two countries was nurtured by the late Chairman Mao, the late Premier Chou En-Lai and the late King Mahendra. Now under the care of Chairman Hua and King Birendra, our friendly relations will develop further."

Chinese ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei was present on the occasion.

PAKISTAN

AGHA SHAHI RETURNS FROM PEKING VISIT

BK081723Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, returned to Islamabad this evening after a 3-day official visit to China.

Mr Agha Shani had gone to Peking at the invitation of the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua. During the visit he exchanged views with his Chinese counterpart on matters of mutual interest. The visit was in the [words indistinct] of the high-level periodic bilateral consultations between Pakistan and China.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE GRANTS AMNESTY TO 600

EK091417Y Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Nearly 600 prisoners have been released under the general amnesty granted by President Jayewardene to mark the promulgation of the new constitution. All death sentences imposed on or before the date on which the amnesty takes effect have been commuted to life imprisonment.

The commissioner of prisons, Mr J.P. Delgoda, said that a special remission for 2 weeks for every year or part of any year already served in prison will be granted to all categories of prisoners.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN GOVERNOR APPOINTED--On the proposal of the Ministry of Interior and with the approval of higher authorities, Hasan Gul Kargar has been appointed as the governor of Qanduz. [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD]

PAKISTANI RELIEF GOODS FOR AFGHANISTAN--Two trucks carrying relief goods for the flood-affected people of Afghanistan left Islamabad for Kabul on 10 September. The relief goods are comprised of blankets and medicines. The consignment has been sent in accordance with the directive of the chief martial law administrator. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 78 BK]

NEPALESE DELEGATION IN INDIA--A seven-member Nepalese delegation led by D.R. Koirala, secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Government of Nepal, arrived in New Delhi on September 10 at the invitation of the Government of India. The delegation will discuss with Indian officials follow-up action on the memorandum of understanding on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries signed at Katmandu on July 30, 1978. During their 1-week stay in India, the members of the delegation will have discussions with the secretary in the Department of Heavy Industry and other officials of the Government of India on projects for industrial cooperation between the two countries. They will also visit industrial estates and other industrial units at Bangalore and Hyderabad. [Text] [Delhi ISI in English 0836 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK]

PAKISTANI RELIEF GOODS FOR INDIA--An aircraft loaded with tents for the flood-affected people in India left Rawalpindi for New Delhi on 9 September. Another aircraft with a further consignment of milk powder, medicines and cotton sheets is due to leave for New Delhi on 10 September. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 78 BK]

POLISH TRADE TEAM IN BANGLADESH--A three-member Polish advance trade team arrived in Dacca on 8 September. It will discuss and finalize the fourth barter trade protocol with Bangladesh. [Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK]

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